METHYLAMINES: WHERE ARE THEY GOING?

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

February 1, 1960

OPD SPECIAL 'DEPTH' REPORT PAGE FIVE

#5

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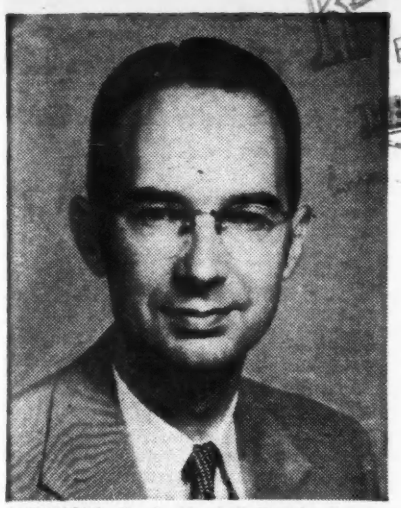

ADVANCES: Dr. L. Marshall Welch, director of research for Petro-Tex Chemical Company, Houston, Tex., named a vice-president of the company.

Cosden Orthoxylene Goal: No. 1 in the World

Cosden Petroleum Corporation plans to jump far into the lead as the world's biggest producer of o-xylene. The Big Spring, Tex., firm is announcing today (February 1) a seven-fold expansion of its o-xylene production unit—which will boost its potential to 70 million pounds annually by early 1961.

Further, if demand warrants at that time, Cosden says its plant design will permit a doubling—to 140 million pounds a year—of material with purity in excess of 95 percent.

On the surface, demand now seems hardly to warrant an increase in capacity. In fact, a look at the 1959 capacity-production ratio leaves some observers with the opinion that somebody ought to shut down.

Capacity in 1959—and right now—totals around 80 million pounds of o-xylene of 90 percent purity or greater. Merchant potential is divided thus among existing producers:

Suntide Refining Company, 30 million pounds annually at Corpus Christi, Tex.; Humble Oil & Refining Company, 6 to 8 million pounds at Baytown, Tex.; Oronite Chemical Company, 30 million pounds at Richmond, Calif., and Cosden, 10 million pounds at Big Spring.

Demand for o-xylene in 1959 on the open market probably didn't exceed 40

—Continued on page 40

Hercules Is Mulling Over Oxychemical Capacity Hike

Hercules Powder Company is considering raising the capacity of its oxychemical facilities at Gibbstown, N.J.

Expansion there is about due, says the Wilmington, Del., chemical company in its just-published annual report for 1959, and a decision can be expected within a matter of weeks.

The Gibbstown plant operated at full capacity last year, despite depressed phenol prices. The unit at present is equipped to turn out, among other things, 25 million pounds of phenol a year via the cumene process.

Meanwhile, the Hercules acquisition of Imperial Color Chemical & Paper Corporation is moving on apace. Both boards have approved the deal, subject to approval by stockholders of both firms on March 15.

Under the proposed agreement, Imperial shareholders would receive one share of a new Hercules $2 cumulative convertible class A stock for each two shares of Imperial capital stock.

According to Albert E. Forster, Hercules president and board chairman, the

—Continued on page 62

Delaney Clause Here to Stay: Harris Says the People Back It And Congress Backs the People

Congress is not going to remove the Delaney carcinogen clause from the food additives law nor drop it from the color additives bill now under consideration. The legislators may modify the clause to make it more workable, but the congressionally-imposed ban on cancer-producing substances being permitted to enter foods or other products that might be consumed by humans or animals is here to stay. This, in effect, is the notice that was served on industry last week by Chairman Oren Harris of the house interstate commerce committee as hearings opened on the administration's color additives legislation.

Mr. Harris told the representative of the Certified Color Industry Committee, Arthur T. Schramm, that there will have to be some kind of provision—such as the Delaney clause—if this legislation is to get through congress.

A Change in Atmosphere

He said that the atmosphere has changed so much from a year ago and the people have been made so conscious of the problem of cancer that "we might as well face it." He added that if it was thought that it would be difficult a year ago to provide some discretion in the law on this point, it is even more so today.

Mr. Harris commented on the situation after Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming, in opening the hearings one day earlier, made an impressive defense of the Delaney clause and his previously announced plan to support it. He backed up his position with a specially prepared report by the National Cancer Institute summarizing scientific knowledge in the cancer field which concluded that:

"No one at this time can tell how much or how little of a carcinogen would be required to produce cancer in any human being, or how long it would take the cancer to develop."

The secretary's testimony contained no surprises unless it was in the manner in which it was received by the committee. Members complimented Mr. Flemming highly on his statement and asked no

—Continued on page 33

FDA Plans No Crackdown On Additives After March 6

Food & Drug Administration plans no wholesale crackdown on suppliers or users of food additives that have not been cleared for safety or granted additional time for testing after the March 6 deadline.

This implied soft approach to enforcement of the new law came last week in a speech by FDA Commissioner George Larrick before the Food Group in Washington, D. C.

"A firm still has the right to decide for itself whether its product is subject to the food additives amendment," he said, "and if it thinks it is not, we have the obligation of proving in court that it is before we can maintain action against the product or the firm.

"I believe that March 5, 1960, will end and March 6, 1960, will dawn just about

—Continued on page 40

IN SALES POST: George D. Grogan, named general sales manager of the industrial chemicals division of Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia. He succeeds George R. Lawson, recently named general manager of the chemical specialties division.

Carbon Black Facility Is Planned for France

United Carbon Company, New York, plans to form a French subsidiary and build a $5 million carbon black plant near Rouen in north-central France. "The new plant," says R. W. French, United's president, "will be completed early in 1961 and will have an initial rated capacity of 15 million pounds per year.

"In choosing a plant location we consulted with French government officials, major users, and long-time customers of our 'Kosmos' and 'Dixie' re-inforcing carbon blacks," Mr. French added.

"Currently there is a concentration of rubber end-product manufacturing facilities in northern and central France and

—Continued on page 62

Borden Purchases Land For New West Coast Works

Borden Chemical Company has purchased a site at Freemont, Calif., for its recently-slated resins and formaldehyde plant. The unit, Borden's fifth on the coast, will have a capacity of 90 million pounds a year.

The resins installation is expected to be on stream in April, the formaldehyde facility sometime in the fall.

The plant site is located thirty-five miles south of San Francisco.

Mood Drugs: US Gets Into the Act Via Antitrust Suit

The two top makers of mild tranquilizers—Carter Products, Inc., and American Home Products Corporation—now face another ordeal: a civil antitrust suit. Though scarred, the mood drug producers appeared to be safely past their trial by congressional inquisition last week as Sen. Estes Kefauver and his drug-price probers rounded into the home stretch of their tranquilizer sessions when, with dramatic suddenness, the Department of Justice struck.

Justice, in a civil antitrust action filed in New York's Federal District Court, charged the two firms with unlawfully conspiring to monopolize trade in mild tranquilizers.

Carter, holder of the patent on meprobamate, sells the tranquilizer under the trade name "Miltown." American Home, a licensee, buys meprobamate powder from Carter and markets it in tablet form via its Wyeth Laboratories division under the trade name "Equanil."

Justice Department's Charges

The government, in its complaint, accuses the two New York drug companies of:

- Agreeing to exclude all others from the manufacture and sale of tranquilizer pills in which meprobamate is the sole active ingredient."
- Agreeing to fix prices on "Miltown" and "Equanil."
- Agreeing, when meprobamate is used in combination with other drugs, to mutually determine who will make and sell the product.

The government is asking the New York court for an order "to establish free and unfettered competition in the sale of all drugs in which meprobamate is used as an ingredient."

Such an order, Justice explains, would require Carter to make its meprobamate patent available free to anyone, or to set up a licensing system involving "reasonable royalties."

The government also wants the court to order Carter and American Home to give up their agreements which, it contends, have eliminated competition between them in the sale and distribution of meprobamate tranquilizers, forced consumers to pay artificially high prices for these mood drugs and discouraged progress in the development of combination drugs.

According to the complaint, about $40 million worth of meprobamate tranquilizers were marketed by the two companies in the United States in 1958. American Home is said to have had two-thirds

—Continued on page 38

Sodium Caseinate Plant Starts Up in Jersey City

Certified Proteins Corporation, Chicago, today (February 1) announced completion of a new plant at Jersey City, N.J., to manufacture sodium caseinate. Capacity of the CPC installation is rated at 6 million pounds a year with facilities to permit an increase on short notice.

Reportedly, this is the first plant in the US specifically designed to produce sodium caseinate. The material is used primarily in foods, as a protein supplement.

Chemical Salesmen Rent More Cars These Days

More and more chemical salesmen are riding on rented wheels. (They used to walk on rubber heels.)

The chemical and drug industry leased approximately 32,000 automobiles in 1959 in fleets for salesmen, according to Wheels, Inc., a Chicago automobile lender. That's about half of all the cars used by the industry. Another 20 percent are company-owned and only 30 percent are now owned by the individual salesmen, Wheels says.

Why the big switch? One reason: Renting enables companies to release working capital formerly tied up in company-owned cars.

The other: Mileage payments to salesmen are said to be increasing more rapidly than actual costs.

P. A.'s Called It Right—Business Continues Good

December's optimistic forecast for 1960 is substantiated by the January reports of purchasing executives. Production is markedly up, as 44 percent report improvement last month, compared with 29 percent in December. Only 13 percent say their production is off, with the remaining 43 percent showing no change.

A similar improvement is reported in new orders. Last month, 33 percent told of a better new-order position and this month 41 percent are in this category. Also, there is a significant drop from the 25 percent in December to the 17 percent in January who say their new orders have fallen off. Reports of "no change" remain the same, at 42 percent.

In spite of many pressures which would seek to raise prices the overall movement is only slightly up. Spotty price changes, up and down, are still being reported Some inventory build-up is showing up as supply lines are again filled with steel items and orders are completed.

Another significant jump in employment is reported this month. This is one of the most encouraging notes in the optimistic forecasts of a good year.

There is not much change in buying policy. Some extended commitments for harder-to-get items and some shortening on shelf items are evident.

Recognizing that the willingness of industry to spend for plant expansion or other capital improvements is a good measurement of their optimism, we asked this special question for January: "Do you

—Continued on page 50

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Starch: Who's Getting Business? Tariff Authorities Want to Know

An investigation of the competition between imported and domestic starches for a fair share of the rapidly expanding American market for this commodity is being conducted by the Tariff Commission. The inquiry is in response to a special resolution of the senate looking towards future legislative action in the area of tariffs or taxes to equalize conditions if commission findings support such a move. Instigated by the wet milling industry of this country, the inquiry moved into the public hearing phase last week when representatives of the domestic producers and the importers, chiefly of tapioca flour, argued for and against any government intervention in the present situation.

A similar investigation was made in 1940 by the commission.

Arguments were offered by the domestic producers, under the legal guidance of John D. Connor, counsel for the Corn Starch Industry Committee, aimed at enabling the commission to make the following findings:

Findings Sought By Domestic Makers

- That all of the starches in common use are interchangeable for the great majority of industrial purposes for which starch is used.
- That price is the dominant factor in determining which is to be used.
- That cassava, from which tapioca starch is manufactured, can be produced in virtually unlimited quantities with minimum labor costs in many of the tropical countries.
- That tapioca starch, commonly referred to as flour, can be produced from this supply of cassava roots by simple processes and with a minimum amount of equipment.
- That because of the interchangeability of the various starches, no logical basis exists for subjecting the various starches to different tariff treatment.

The Corn Starch Industry Committee is composed of the following: A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, National Starch & Chemical Corporation, Corn Industries Research Foundation, Corrugating Technicians, Inc. and Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc.

Representatives of each of these organizations testified on some particular phase of the industry and the market.

A defense of imported starches was

—Continued on page 47

Paint Is a New Vehicle For Activated Charcoal

Activated charcoal—a standard remedy for objectionable gases and odors—is now available in a new, convenient form: Paint.

Developed by Barnebey-Cheney, Columbus, Ohio, the paint is made from high-grade, finely-powdered, activated coconut shell charcoal. It has a binding agent which, reportedly, gives good film properties and a minimum of interference with the adsorptive properties of the charcoal.

Trade-named "X-21," Barneby-Cheney's paint can be applied to metal, concrete, stone, plastic, wood, fiber or paper surfaces. It is removable by water scrubbing, the company reports.

Latex Spurt in Europe Causes Dow to Expand

Dow Chemical Company has moved to meet Western Europe's soaring demand for latices by slating construction of a new styrene-butadiene unit at Rotterdam, the Netherlands.

Scheduled to come on stream in early spring of 1961, the plant will be built and operated by the Midland, Mich., firm's wholly-owned subsidiary, Nederlandsche Dow Maatschappij NV.

Initial capacity of the unit is undisclosed, but Dow says it will be large enough to cover the continent's anticipated needs. Output will move to makers of industrial paints, packaging materials, textiles and paper.

The plant will be located at the site of Dow's present terminal and warehousing facilities in the third petroleum Harbor of Rotterdam. It will represent an investment of more than 7.5 million Dutch guilders, or $2 million.

Colgate-Palmolive Buys S.M. Edison Chemical Co.

Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York, has acquired S. M. Edison Chemical Company, Chicago. The acquisition was accomplished by a stock exchange.

This acquisition is a further step in Colgate-Palmolive's expansion into the ethical and proprietary drug fields.

Bzura Starts Test Runs At New Citric Acid Plant

Bzura Chemical Company has started production test runs at its new $2.5 million citric acid plant in Fieldsboro, N.J.

Preliminaries include shade-down operations on newly-designed 30,000-gallon fermenters that have been especially developed by the Keyport, N.J., firm.

The fermenters are said to allow rapid production of USP citric acid from blackstrap molasses.

Located on an eighteen-acre tract beside deep water facilities on the Delaware River, the new units are expected to yield in excess of 17 million pounds of acid annually. The plant will be brought on stream in March.

The Week's Price Changes

Lemongrass and Tangerine Oils, Metal Resinates Advanced. Carnauba Wax, Casein, Lemon Oil, Soybean Meal Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Aluminum resinate, precip, 4c. per lb. (p. 51).
Calcium resinate, 4c. per lb. (p. 51).
Cobalt resinate, fused, 4c. per lb. (p. 51).
Copper resinate, precip., 4c. per lb. (p. 51).
Corn oil, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ¾c. per lb. (p. 57).
Ferric resinate, 4c. per lb. (p. 51).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Lead resinate, 3½c. per lb. (p. 51).
Lemongrass oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 49).
Manganese resinate, 4c. per lb. (p. 51).
Mineral oil, white, 3c.-3½c. per lb. (p. 45).
Olive oil, 5c. per gal. (p. 57).
Peanut oil, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., 1c. per lb. (p. 57).
Tallow, ined., ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Tangerine oil, Fla., 25c. per lb. (p. 49).
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, 50c. per lb. (p. 49).
Zinc resinate, 4c. per lb. (p. 51).

Prices Reduced

Bergamot oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 49).
Candelilla wax, crude, 2c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., 5c. per lb. (p. 57).
Carnauba wax, Ceara, No. 3, 1c. per lb. (p. 57).
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, 2c. per lb. (p. 57).
Casein, Argentine, ¾c. per lb. (p. 51).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Coconut oil, crude, Pac. coast, ¾c. per lb. (p. 57).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 57).
Lemon oil, calif., 35c. per lb. (p. 57).
Sage oil, Dalmation, 40c. per lb. (p. 57).
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 57).
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb. (p. 57).
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Tin, straits, 1c. per lb. (p. 36).
Salts, ½c. to 3.5c. per lb. (p. 36).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Jan. 29, 1960	Jan. 22, 1960	Jan. 30,1959
111.63	111.62	111.41

Soybeans Headed for Miso, Tofu

Miso and tofu—that's what American soybeans are headed for. Let it be explained quickly that miso and tofu are traditional Japanese foods, and that—after conducting some research into the matter—the Department of Agriculture finds that they can be made from soybeans. Mindful of Japan's announced plans to increase soybean consumption—mainly in foods—by some 40 percent within the next ten years, USDA researchers recently set to work on finding a way to upgrade the US product.

Happily, the department's Agricultural Research Service has come with an answer. Heretofore, USDA reports, the Japanese have used the US bean only for oil and meal content, finding it unsuitable for the high-quality foods. The unprocessed bean, they found, absorbed water, cooked and fermented slowly and unevenly, and had dark "hila" or eyes, which specked the finished food.

All these objections are met by processing the beans into grits, according to findings of the research project.

"Soybean grits," the department reports, "are produced by cracking the beans and removing the hulls. The hulls, or seed coats, themselves have little food value, and their removal eliminates the greatest single cause of unsuitability of some US soybean varieties for miso production."

What does this mean to US producers?

Apart from Japanese plans to increase overall consumption, the American bean

—Continued on page 58

GETS NEW DUTIES: Frank L. Capers, formerly vice-president and drug sales manager, named vice-president in charge of planning and development by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York.

Orthotoluic Acid Price Cut 11 Cents by Cowles

Cowles Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has slashed 11 cents a pound from the price of 98 percent of o-toluic acid.

The new truckload quotation is 37 cents a pound. In less-truckloads, the material sells at 39 cents a pound. Both prices are f.o.b. works and become effective today (February 1). Cowles packs its o-toluic acid in drums, 250 pounds net.

"Increased production has made this price reduction possible," according to Frank F. Black, manager of Cowles' organic chemical department.

Olin Has New Antifreeze

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation is ready to market a new antifreeze that reportedly will not corrode aluminum or other metal engine parts. The new antifreeze — an ethylene glycol formula — is non-evaporating and suitable for any type of engine that uses a liquid coolant, the company says. It will be sold under the firm's antifreeze trade name of "Permanent Pyro."

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METHYLAMINES OUTPUT SPLIT

Dimethylamine Outruns Its Co-Products

Year	Mono	Di	Tri
1965	4.3	33.6	9.7
1960	3.5	27.6	8.0
1959	3.4	26.5	7.7
1958	*3.0	*23.5	*6.8
1957	*2.0	17.6	*5.5
1956	*1.9	16.2	5.0

*Tariff Commission. Other figures estimated. Above totals in millions of pounds.

Methylamines Market Question: Why New duPont Unit in Belle? Reply: Ethylamines in LaPorte

The methylamines market these days is rife with questions. Chief question: With capacity now 57 million pounds, and demand only 39 million pounds, why is E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. tacking on a 20-million-pound-a-year expansion? And that's not the only question producers are asking. Some others: Does duPont have a secret new use? Is it expanding "Orlon" output? Why will the new plant be located at Belle, W. Va., instead of LaPorte, Tex., where the present unit is located? For some time, the rest of the industry has been pondering duPont's expansion announcement in the face of overcapacity (OPD, 10/26/59). Theories galore have been floating through the market and everybody's been trying to guess the motives of the Wilmington, Del., firm.

OPD Special Report

Naturally, the only one to know just why duPont is expanding is duPont itself. There are several factors, the company points out.

Enter Ethylamines

First, and perhaps most important, is that duPont is getting into ethylamines, and is going to use at least part of the LaPorte plant to produce them, after modifications.

This means, then, that depending on how much of the Texas installation is used for ethylamines, methylamine capacity will not go up by 20 million pounds, as had been expected, but somewhat less.

Second, it's felt that the LaPorte plant for a number of reasons isn't expandable. An important consideration is freight: Chief markets for the methylamines are a good distance from the unit.

Third, since the Grasselli division has gone by the boards, and the new industrial and biochemicals department has been established, the Belle, W. Va., plant comes under the unit's supervision. It had been a major Grasselli-operated facility.

Fourth, when duPont builds its methylamines plant at Belle, it will have a ready supply of methanol and ammonia. One source has it figured that if the 20-million-pound plant were to operate at capacity, it would consume around 2 million gallons of methanol and 5 million pounds of ammonia.

Fifth, it must also be taken into consideration that duPont will put in capacity at Belle for manufacture of dimethylformamide and dimethylacetamide. Chief use of DMF is as a spinning solvent for "Orlon."

Plants for making this duPont acrylic fiber are at Waynesboro, Va., and Cam-

—Continued on page 42

METHYLAMINES TOTAL OUTPUT

1965 . . . 47.6 million lbs.
1960 . . . 39.1 million lbs.
1959 . . . 37.6 million lbs.
1958 . . .*33.4 million lbs.
1957 . . . 25.2 million lbs.
1956 . . . 23.0 million lbs.

*Tariff Commission. Other figures are industry estimates.

Labor Secretary Told to Go Slow On Raising Chemical Minimum Wage

The chemical industry is asking the Secretary of Labor to move cautiously on current proposals to raise minimum wages in the industry. Spokesmen for Manufacturing Chemists' Association last week registered sharp opposition to demands by organized labor that the secretary raise floor levels to upwards of $2 an hour from the present $1-$1.15 range. At hearings held by the Department of Labor in Washington, Robert C. Landon, industrial relations chief for Rohm & Haas Company, declared that a wage hike at this time would feed inflationary fires and do further damage to the industry's foreign trade position.

MOVES UP: William M. Shine, appointed vice-president of Celanese Development Company, New York, a division of Celanese Corporation of America. He had been the division's technical director.

Under the Walsh-Healey act, the secretary is empowered to raise minimum wages at his discretion for firms doing business with the government in the amount of $10,000 or more.

Sees No Useful Purpose

"At a time like this when products of our industry are more and more priced out of competition with foreign chemicals and when wage spirals are threatening the stability of our economy," Mr. Landon declared, "it is difficult to understand what useful purpose can be served by a current Walsh-Healey minimum wage determination."

He argued that an increase for a company's lowest-paid employees would spread all the way up the wage ladder: "A raise for the office boy sets off the cycle that eventually reaches the president's pay check."

Also appearing on behalf of the chemical industry last week were Dr. Rudolf Modley, MCA economic consultant, and Maurice Crass, jr., secretary-treasurer of the organization.

The localized nature of markets for certain basic chemicals—a topic touched on by Mr. Landon—was taken up in detail by Dr. Modley.

Citing government statistics, he demonstrated that markets for seven basic chem-

—Continued on page 54

Witco Acquires Firms In Tar Distilling Field

Two newly-acquired tar distillers will add their output to Witco Chemical Company's broadening roster of coatings materials. The New York firm last week acquired Tar Distilling Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and Old Colony Tar Company, which operates four plants in Massachusetts. Both firms will be operated as wholly-owned subsidiaries, Witco reports.

No changes in personnel are planned. However, J. Porter Brinton, jr., board chairman of both acquired firms, has

—Continued on page 54

Gen'l Dynamics Abandons Venture for Coal Chemicals

General Dynamics Corporation says it is withdrawing from a joint project to develop chemical products from coal wastes. Philadelphia & Reading Corporation, partner in the venture, reports it will go ahead with it alone.

The project is aimed at extracting chemicals from the mountains of waste anthracite around Pottsville, Pa.

DuPont's New 'Teflon 100' In Commercial Production

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has started up commercial production of the new plastic, "Teflon 100," an FEP fluorocarbon resin.

'Teflon 100' is said to be similar to the company's TFE resins: virtually immune to chemical attack, non-absorptive and with good insulating, anti-stick and frictional characteristics.

Price has been set at $11.60 a pound. The material was previously available from pilot plant operations at $19 a pound.

Development of "Teflon 100" cost the firm about $1 million in eight years.

FMC Enters Epoxies With Whole New Line

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation has just moved into the field of epoxy plastics and it has a whole new family of unique epoxies to go on. Known as the "Oxiron" series, the new materials are said to be vastly different from conventional epoxies.

The chemicals and plastics division of the company reported from its headquarters in New York last week that the development not only expands FMC's role in the plastics industry, but marks the introduction of a concept in epoxy materials that is expected to lead to many new applications.

"We believe these new resins will broaden markets for epoxy-type materials and eventually lead to a substantial increase in the present 35-million-pound market," says Kenneth Wanderer, manager of the epoxy department.

Mr. Wanderer estimates that by 1963 the consumption of epoxy resins will reach some 100 million annually.

FMC emphasizes that the properties of "Oxiron" resins may extend the use of epoxies in a number of important applications. The new resins are said to have superior strength and stability at high temperatures and their electrical prop-

—Continued on page 54

IN MANAGERIAL SPOT: Lawrence L. Smith, appointed general manager in charge of manufacturing by Amoco Chemicals Corporation, Chicago. He continues on the board of directors.

'Merck Index'—The Formula Becomes More Complex

A Russian alphabet, a dictionary of prescription notations, tables of food calories and biological units . . . These are some of the compounds formulated in the newly-revised *Merck Index*. A seventh edition of this standard chemical reference work will be published in March.

Larger than its predecessor by some 400 pages, the new edition covers nearly 10,000 descriptions of individual substances, more than 3,300 structural formulas, and about 30,000 names of chemicals and drugs—alphabetically arranged and cross-indexed.

Merck & Co. has set a pre-publication price of $11 in the US; afterwards it will rise to $12.

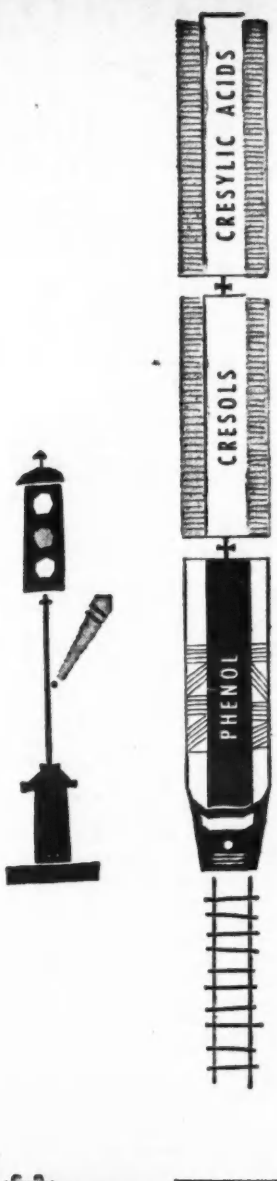
According to the Rahway, N. J., company, a notable feature of the work is its separate cross index which lists substances and compounds by four types of identification: systematic-chemical name, generic name, common name, brand or trade name.

A special section lists more than 400 organic name reactions with original and review references, together with a description and structural representation of each reaction.

Also included: an up-to-date periodic table, a table of international atomic weights and approximately 300 pages of appendices of such subjects as thermometric equivalents, radioactive isotopes, refractive index of liquids, first-aid in poisoning and temperature conversion.

Like earlier editions, the seventh will be published at cost as a professional service, Merck says.

The service was introduced by Merck in 1889 as "Merck's Index of Fine Chemicals for the Materia Medica and Arts—Comprising a Summary of Whatever Chemical Products Are Today Adjudged as Being Useful in Either Medicine or Technology."



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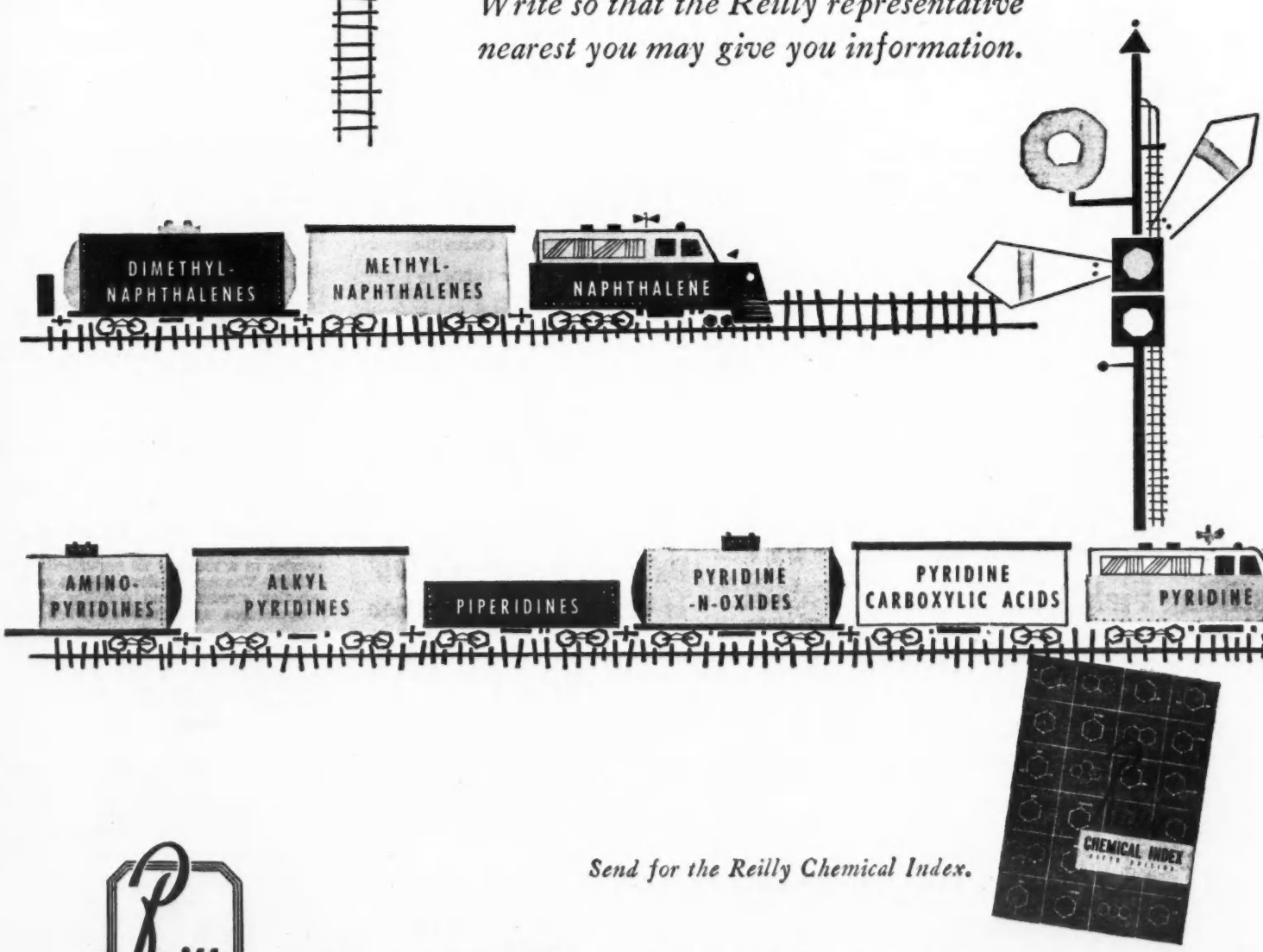

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HEADS PRODUCT SELLING: Paul E. McCoy, appointed manager of product sales for Lindsay Chemical Division of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles.

Cancer Program Stirs Sen. O'Mahoney's Ire

Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming doesn't like the compulsory licensing features of the Department of Health, Education & Welfare's patent policies as they are being applied in the cancer chemotherapy research program.

And Sen. O'Mahoney is in a position where he can do some strong disliking, for he is chairman of the senate subcommittee on patents, trademarks and copyright.

In a report to the senate—one of a series on patent practices of various departments—the senator says that HEW has traditionally pursued a policy of freely publishing its research results so as to make them widely available as an alternative to taking out patents in the name of the government.

However, an exception has been made in connection with the cancer chemotherapy research contracts with drug companies.

For the purpose of these contracts a special policy has been adopted by which the drug companies can retain title to inventions made under the contracts, but the Surgeon General can compel royalty-free licensing when and if the public

—Continued on page 62

Isotactic Polypropylene Will Be Sold in the US

Montecatini has taken the first steps toward establishment of a market in the US for isotactic polypropylene. The big Italian chemical producer is making the material available here—both fiber and fiber-grade resin—in sample quantities.

Derived by stereospecific polymerization of olefins, the Montecatini plastic is being produced commercially abroad, at the company's Terni, Italy, facilities.

Kefauver and His Drug Probe May Turn Out to Be an Enemy Of the People, DCAT Is Told

Sen. Estes Kefauver, working hard to become the champion of the sick and the needy, may in fact become their enemy. That is the way William B. Graham, president of Baxter Laboratories, Morton Grove, Ill., and board chairman of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, foresees things as the Tennessee legislator continues his headline-grabbing investigation of the American drug industry. Mr. Graham, after watching the developments in Washington, has one big fear: that the antics of the investigators may hamper the drug makers to such an extent that the output of new and better drugs will be slowed down and the people will suffer.

Speaking before the Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association in New York last week, Mr. Baxter quite frankly put it this way:

Urges Study of Aims

"It may be timely to remind the doctor, his patient and the public inquisitor that any battle—popular as it may be at the moment—which impedes or may impede the flow of needed drugs to the patient's bedside, and thus discourages or knocks out the creation of new and better drugs, is definitely NOT in the public interest."

The drug people have been somewhat laggard in defending themselves, Mr. Graham said, but he cautioned them that now may be the time to act.

"The only fight the pharmaceutical industry is interested in fighting," Mr. Graham continued, "is the competitive battle for better drugs, but we must not become so preoccupied in fighting this battle that we ignore the potential implications of the current hearings."

Explaining the industry's thinking on the hearings, Mr. Graham had this to say:

"I have been asked, and I am sure that others in the industry have also, 'Why don't you people fight back? Why don't you defend yourself when you are attacked?' It's difficult to explain our disciplined, medically-oriented restraint to the public. I suppose it's because we accept the fact that our job in the scheme of public health is to research, produce and distribute drugs to improve medical care by working with and through the

—Continued on page 55

BUYING CHIEF: Charles T. Haffey, named director of purchases for Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., succeeding Frank J. D'Antonio, who has retired.

Sulfur-Treating Unit Planned by Texas Gulf

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company is all set to start construction on a new plant for the treating of sulfur by filtration. The New York-based firm will build the unit at its Spindletop mine near Beaumont, Tex., and expects to have it completed by mid-summer.

The plant is expected to cost about $1 million. It will operate in connection with nearby shipping facilities at the company's new Neches River Terminal.

Construction is due to begin about March 1.

Texas Gulf produces both bright sulfur and dark sulfur. According to Claude O. Stephens, president of the company, the plant is designed to treat the dark variety and provide from this material sulfur of higher and more uniform quality.

Oil Chemists Slate Meeting

The American Oil Chemists' Society will hold its annual meeting April 4 to 6 at the Baker hotel in Dallas, Tex. The 1960 short course on edible fats has been scheduled for July 25 to 29 at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

CMRA Details Program For Its Technical Sessions

Chemical Market Research Association has just announced speakers for the technical sessions of its forthcoming conference, slated to be held February 17 and 18 at the Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md.

Topic for the session will be the need to keep abreast of changing patterns of consumer preferences and markets. On the morning of the seventeenth, the question will be discussed by A. S. Johnson, of Union Carbide Corporation, in a paper titled "An Industrial Company Looks at the Consumer Products Field." Dillman M. K. Smith, of Opinion Research Corporation, will speak on "Understanding the Psychology of Consumer Acceptance," and

—Continued on page 55

Chemical Market Lush in Europe, Buyers Are Told

The European chemical industry offers chemical buyers here a wider—even in some cases a more selective—market than the US. What's more, it's not subject to the same economic pressures.

That's the word from Harold Gibson, technical manager of the overseas operations division of International Minerals & Chemicals Corporation.

Mr. Gibson spoke on "The Changing World Chemical Industry and The Impact on the Chemical Buyer" at the midwinter meeting of the Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents last week in Chicago.

New Buyer Responsibilities Seen

Further, he told the group, "this market opens up new responsibilities for the chemical buyer to investigate world sources of chemical supplies.

"We know that a vigorous and prosperous chemical industry helps stabilize the nation's economy," he said. "A stable western Europe is one of the most stabilizing influences in the world today."

How can a US buyer get better acquainted with the chemical industry of western Europe? Mr. Gibson has four suggestions:

- Contact the local office of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. "This agency is normally geared to the export business. In the course of its work, it gathers vital information on the foreign production facilities — information freely available to you.
- "Current technical literature is a valuable source of information.
- "Consult the trade commissioners of the various consulates.
- "Consult agencies and brokers who specialize in the import-export business —real pros."

Robert R. MacIver, assistant counsel for Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation, a division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, warned the buyers to beware of stepped-up antitrust law action by the government.

"We appear to be entering into an era of stepped-up enforcement of these laws

—Continued on page 55

F. H. Ross & Co. Pres. Takes on Added Duties

F. H. Ross, jr., president and treasurer of F. H. Ross & Co., Charlotte, N. C., has assumed the duties of general manager of the chemical division. He replaces the late A. G. McNair who died January 4 (OPD, 1/18/60).

Mr. Ross joined the company in 1936 and in 1938 he was transferred to the sales department. In 1940 he moved to Atlanta, Ga., as branch manager. Between 1946 and 1954, when he was elected president, Mr. Ross worked as sales manager and general manager of the laundry division and general manager of operations. He was elected president and treasurer in 1959.

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, April 5-14.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, western regional meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, February 4.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, national meeting, Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., February 21-24.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Sherman hotel, Chicago, February 1-5.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 17-19.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, luncheon meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, February 9.

Association of Southern Feed & Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Riverside hotel, Gatlinburg, Tenn., June 21-22.

Chemical Buyers' Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwinter conference (eastern division), Commodore hotel, New York, February 3-4.

Chemical Market Research Association, consumer market research meeting, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., February 17-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 16-18.

Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., March 16-18.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, March 23-24.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 3.

Electrochemical Society, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, May 1-5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, midyear meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, March 3-4.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 23.

Parenteral Drug Association, dinner meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, February 5.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central regional conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 8-10; western regional conference, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 15-16; annual meeting, Boca Raton hotel and club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 4-7.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry & Applied Spectroscopy, Penn-Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 29-March 4.

Society of the Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal award dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, February 5.

Society of the Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics division conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 2-4.

Stanford Research Institute, symposium on chemical reactions in the lower and upper atmosphere, Mark Hopkins hotel, San Francisco, April 13-20.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 2.

Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, February 22-25.

Textile Research Institute, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, March 24-25.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, spring meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 41; annual meeting, Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Maine, June 27-29.

Weed Society of America, annual meeting, Cosmopolitan hotel, Denver, Col., February 22-25.

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, January 29 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls. dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs. c.l., frt alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld, lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller tots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb dms any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10 45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs.13 75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.15.25 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. . lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted .. lb. 1.30 - 1.45
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs. l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distr., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .53
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ... lb. .58 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .23 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bifluoride

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP Kobe No 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.35
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs or more, f.o.b. works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis . lb.10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech fib dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l.. dlvd ..... lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls. same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Allethrin, 90% dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln. 20% dms. 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more works lb. 1.47 - —
55 lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb cbys. 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil nat., bitter f.p.a. bots. lb 2.75 3.45
NF, bots ..... lb 3.00 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .70 - 1.30

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld	allowed
amorph	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	cakes
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E	east
e.p	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S.E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w.w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .30 - .35
..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao kgs. ..... lb .60 - 70
powd. kgs. ..... lb .80 - —
Aloin USP bbls. dms. kgs. ... lb 3.23 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran. bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium gran. bgs. works. 100 lbs. 4.53 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
USP, hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼ .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs.21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works... lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- .1096
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼ .20¼
bulk, c.l., basis 80% ..... lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l. works. 100 lbs.11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .04¾- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate)
Aluminum metal, 99%+ ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined)
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .83 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c per lb for 10 lb can and 5c to 12c per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .40¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - 44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - 44
Tribasic, ctns. c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - 44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ... ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.30 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works ..... lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech. solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms. frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2 methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. . lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton.88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies, ton.91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms, ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works, lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb 42 - 43
Ammonium bifluoride dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245

Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, white, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
bgs l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 8.20
USP gran fib dms lb .17½- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm. f.o.b works lb .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm f.o.b works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide NF, 25-lb. lar, f.o.b works lb 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt alld lb 20½- —
dms., t.t.l. frt alld lb 21½- —
tanks frt alld lb .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms. 15,000 lbs works lb 1.22 - —
fib dms. 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
single fib dms., works lb 1.24 - —

Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bags, f.o.b. works ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton 48.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton 68.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran. 250-lb dm. f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
Tech., powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 193 00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs 15.48 - 17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .10 - —
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb .46 - —
Dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .09¼- —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .11¾- .13¼

Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate standard granular, bulk, f.o.b works base price ton 32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb .08¾- .15
Large granular, bulk, c.l., works. ton 35 00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 40 00 - —
Tech., bulk c.l., t.l., works ton 52 00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. l.t.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 - 3.20
Ammonium sulfide, ntq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst. dms., c.l., works lb .20 - —
dms, l.c.l., works lb .22 - .26
Tech., soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, coml., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb. 17.50 - 23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb. 15 00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms. lb. 4.20 - 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.60

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb .18¼- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .20 - .20¼
tanks, same basis lb .16 - .16½
Ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .16½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .45½- —
ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .19 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb .16½- —
primary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb .17¼- .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .19 - —
dms., c.l., works lb .20½- —
tanks, works lb .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb .17 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E lb .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb 41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 43 - —
tanks, works lb 39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 70 - —
tanks, works lb 60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms, c.l. works. lb .23¾ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .27¾ —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb .73 - 1.08
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.65
Anethole, tech., dms. lb .92 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.12 - —
Angelica root, ols. lb .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb 120 00 - 140 00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb 120 00 - 130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt alld lb 20 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb .21 - —
tanks, frt alld lb .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline)
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min. frt alld. lb .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb .22 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb .16½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb .97 - —
Anthracene 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb dms., dlvd lb 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb .29½- —
Antimony oxide bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb .24½- —
bgs. l.c.l., frt alld. lb .26 - —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2% higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb lots, dlvd lb .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis. lb .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb .28 - —
USP, powd., bbls lb .33 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more oz. 4.00 - —
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo 90 00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo 60 00 - —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls lb .75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents—See Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .43 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 86 00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 75 00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 71 00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 61 00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 43 00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44 00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 41 00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25, 50-kilo dms., kilo 10.00 - —
10 kilo dms. kilo 10.35 - —
5-kilo dms. kilo 10 75 - —
1-kilo bottle kilo 11.00 - —
500-gram bottle kilo 11.50 - —
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton 86 50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt. bgs., c.l., mines ton 35 00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 41 00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 40 00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works lb .07 - —

when you depend on Publicker!

For Uniform Quality—Steady Supply—Prompt Delivery

★ *Ethyl Alcohol*
★ *Ethyl Acetate*
★ *Butyl Alcohol*
★ *Butyl Acetate*
★ *Isoamyl Alcohol*
★ *Acetone*
★ *Acetaldehyde*
★ *Acetic Acid*
★ *Amyl Acetate*
★ *Refined Fusel Oil*
★ *N-Butyl Chloride*

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Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton 21.00 • —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 20.00 • —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.73 - 7.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots. oz. 5.25 - 5.75
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 • —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 • —

B

Baciltracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 • —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 • —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried bgs lb 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb 4.50 • —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb 4.75 • —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 111.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton 126.50 • —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb .32 • .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton 176.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works ton 196.00 • —
NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms. lb. .22 • —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 • —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 • —
Barium chromate bgs frt. equald. lb .36 • —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 208.00 • —
bgs., t.c.l., t.l.l., frt equald ton 218.00 • —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 11.25 • —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 11.75 • —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
bbls., t.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 275.00 • —
dms., t.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald, ton 285.00 • —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald, lb. .20 • —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt alld. lb. .41 • —
ctns., t.c.l., same basis lb. .42 • .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½- —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works, ton 100.00 • —
dms., t.c.l., works ton 110.00 • —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 • —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton 25.00 • —
white water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton 55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton 79.85 • —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
cbys., t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 1.95 - 2.70
55-60%, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.05
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 2.35 • —
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. .45 • .50
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .53 • .55
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .57 • —
Central American, bgs. lb. Nom.
Chilean, bgs. lb. .58 Nom.
Refd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 • .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .68 • .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 • .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .58 • .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 • —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 • —
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 • —
Imp Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 95.20 • —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton 99.00 • —
Imp., Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 93.40 • —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton 97.16 • —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 • —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 • 1.03
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 • —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .48 • —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 • —
Birmingham district gal. .34 • —
Chicago district gal. .34 • —
Cleveland district gal. .34 • —
Geneva, Utah gal. .34 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .34 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 • —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .34 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .34 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 • —
Mennequa, Colo. gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 • —
Pittsburgh district gal. .34 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 • —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .34 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .34 • —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .34 • .40
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd., gamma-unit, .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit, .0065- —
tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd., gamma-unit, .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit, .0056- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 • —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 • —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 • —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.20 • —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 • —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 • —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 • 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld. lb. .37 • —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 • —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 • —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 • —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 • —

BENZOL
Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 • —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 • 1.65
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 • —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 • —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 • —

Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 • —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 • —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., cms lb. .58 • .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 • .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, NF, USP, 40-lb. dms lb. .63 • —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 23½- 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 • —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works, lb. 2.25 • —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.25 • —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 56.50 • —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 56.50 • —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian cns. lb. 11.00 -12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram 10.00 • —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 • —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.60 4.63
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.23 • —
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms. lb. 2.08 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 • —
Bismuth oxychloride 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 • —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms. lb 3.20 • —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 • —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 • —
Bismuth subnitrate NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 • —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 • —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 • —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .29½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 • —
bgs. t.c.l. same basis lb. .31 • —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 • .55

BLACK PIGMENTS
Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

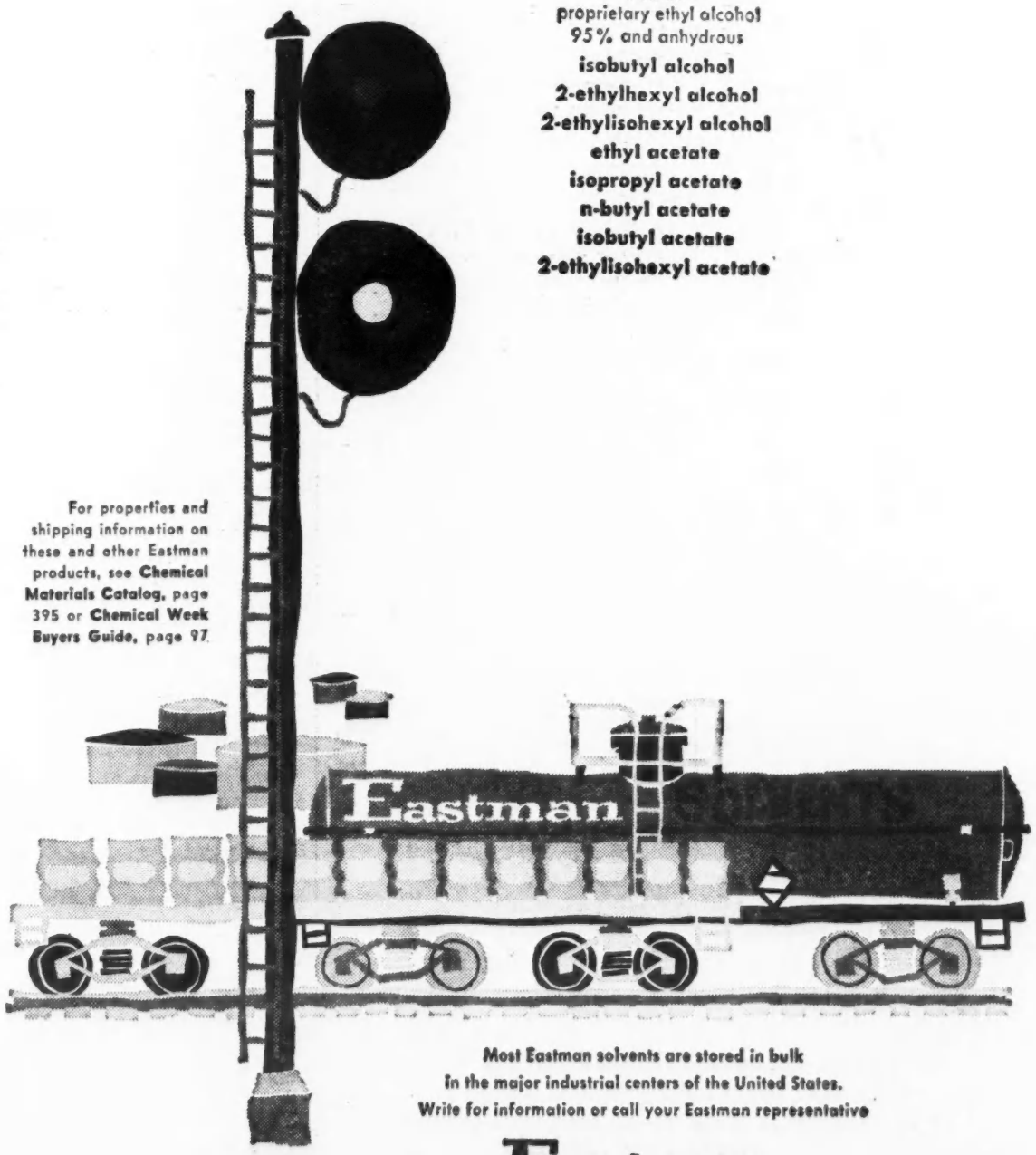
Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs c.l., works ton 145.00 —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton 155.00 —
bgs., t.c.l., New York whse ton 195.00 —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton. 5.00 • —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs. Chicago unit-ton. 5.00 • —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00

BLUE PIGMENTS
Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.85
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.40
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 —
Resinated, bbls. lb 1.50 —
Bone black, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.

Eastman Solvents

acetone
ethyl alcohol
Tecsol®
proprietary ethyl alcohol
95% and anhydrous
isobutyl alcohol
2-ethylhexyl alcohol
2-ethylisohexyl alcohol
ethyl acetate
isopropyl acetate
n-butyl acetate
isobutyl acetate
2-ethylisohexyl acetate



For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see **Chemical Materials Catalog**, page 395 or **Chemical Week Buyers Guide**, page 97.

Most Eastman solvents are stored in bulk in the major industrial centers of the United States. Write for information or call your Eastman representative

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Framingham, Massachusetts; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; New York City; St. Louis. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 75.00 • —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 7.42 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs 8.67 -10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton 83.00 • —
gran., decahydrate, 99½% bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 5.32 • —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 • —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½% bgs., c.l., works ton 64.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.05 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton 58.00 • —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 54.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 6.45 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder tribasic bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .24 • —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
Boric acid tech. anhyd. 99.9% bgs., c.l. works ton 335.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.62 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 20.87 -22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 163.50 • —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 11.05 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 12.30 -14.30
dms., c.l., works ton 158.50 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs 12.30 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 13.05 • —
gran., 99.9% bgs. c.l., works, ton 112.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 8.47 • —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, ton 174.25 • —
dms., c.l., works ton 137.00 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100lbs. 9.72 • —
dms., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 10.47 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 106.00 • —
powd., bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 8.85 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 10.10 -12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 11.45 • —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns lb 2.75 • —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 • —
100-lb. cyls. works lb. 1.70 • —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb. .70 • —
cyls., t.t.l., works lb. .70 • —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Brucner's acid, bbls lb 1.53 • —
Bromine purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E of Rockies lb. .32 • —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .31 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 • —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100 lb. cbys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.35 - 5.70
Brucine, cns. oz. 1.75 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. 1.75 - 1.90
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .80 - .85

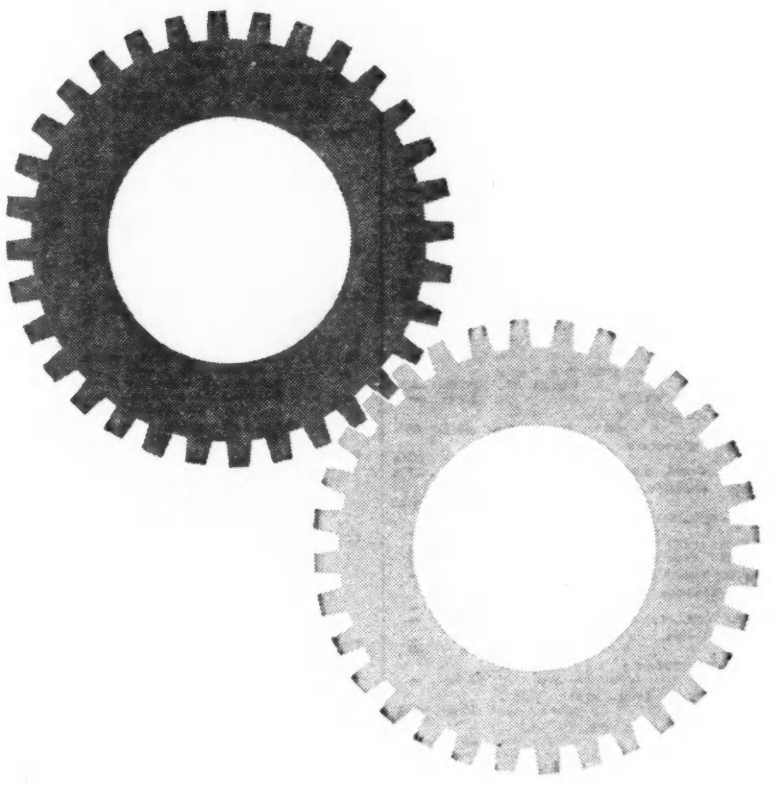
BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd cyls., c.l., refy lb .21 —
cyls., l.c.l. refy lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ — —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .17 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn. dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .14¾ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld E. lb. .42½ —
dms., l.t.l. same basis lb. .43½ —
tanks, same basis lb .40 —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½ —
n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½ —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ —
tanks dlvd lb. .12½ —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, dlvd, E lb. .15 • —
dms, l.c.l same basis lb .16½ —
tanks same basis lb. .12½ —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride dms, c.l. works lb. .37½ —
dms, l.c.l. works lb .38¼ —
n-Butyl ether dms, c.l. works lb .35¼ —
dms, l.c.l. works lb .36 —
tanks works lb .33¼ —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .42½ —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb .43¼ —
tanks same basis lb .40 —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ —
Butyl methacrylate, dms, c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 —
dms, l.c.l. works lb .55¼ —
Butyl oleate, refd. dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms,..... lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ — —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47½ —
tc., t.t., same basis lb. .45 • —
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms., dlvd lb. 4.75 • —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
1,3-Butylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .20½ —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 • —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dvld. lb. .23½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).
Butyrolactone, dms., c.l., t.l.,works. lb. .40 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 • —

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium CP red, dark shade bbls., frt alld, E. of Rockies lb. 5.45 • —
Light shade, bbls same basis lb. 4.55 • —
medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 5.20 • —
Medium light shade bbls. same basis lb. 4.80 • —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 • —
Yellow all shades, bbls. frt alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.75 • —
Cadmium iodide 25-lb fib dms lb 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 • —
Cadmium mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 • —
Red, light shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.68 • —
Red, medium shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.83 • —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 • —
Red, maroon shade bbls same basis lb. 1.99 • —
Cadmium selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies lb. 2.72 • —
Maroon, dark shade bbls. same basis lb. 2.74 • —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 • —
Cadmium selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 • —
Red, dark shade bbls. same basis lb. 2.52 • —
Red, light shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.84 • —
Red, medium-light shade bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 • —
Red, medium shade bbls. same basis lb. 2.19 • —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls frt alld, E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 • —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, cms. 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.70 • —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 2.10 • —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.96 • —
USP, syn., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.10 • —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.96 —
Cajuput oil, native cns lb 1.75 2.55
Redist. USP cns lb 1.85 2.10
Calamine USP dms. lb .34 —
Calamus oil, bots lb. 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol cryst. 10-kilo or more lots, works gram .54 • —
1-10 kilo lots gram .55 • —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate fib dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt adjusted lb 3.10 • —
Calcium arsenate, dealers bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, jars, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 • —
Calcium carbide standard generator size, 600-lb dms. c.l., dlvd ton 149.00 • —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.50 —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l. works ton 30.00 • —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton 30.00 -35.00
bgs., t.c.l., works ton 45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton 38.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 48.00 • —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works, ton 40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton 117.50 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 137.50 187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton 31.00 • —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs. c.l., works frt. equald ton 37.80 • —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton 12.50 • —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 37.00 • —
Purif., gran., dms lb. .27 • —
Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 29.50 • —
dms., t.c.l., works frt equald ton 36.00 -73.00
USP gran. dms lb .32 —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 • —
Calcium cyanide dms c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 • —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb .24 • .55
Calcium cyclamate 100 lb dms lb 1.95 • —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .73½ —
USP, powd., 150-lb. dm, ton lb. .66½ —
Calcium hydride, lump dms. works lb 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran., 45-lb. cs., dlvd, E. of Rockies cs. 23.85 -25.60
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 33.50 -36.55
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 • —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 • —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 • .40
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .41 • .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 • —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 • —
Calcium pantothenate, USP, jars, 1 kilo or more kilo. 35.00 • —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 • —
Dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 86.00 • —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton 80.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton 96.00 • —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 97.65 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton 107.65 • —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.45 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 • —
Tribasic NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 10.00 • —
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y. lb. .39 • —
Calcium resinate precip, dms ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .40¼ —
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, ctns, c.l. lb. .39 • —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 • .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel NF X, powd. 100-lb dms. lb. 5.42 • —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 • .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 • .90
USP, gran., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .59 • —
Syn., USP gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 • —
bbls. smaller lots lb. .61 • —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .85 • —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 • —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 • —
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 • —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 • .55
White, dms. lb .26 • .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb 6.50 - 7.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 7.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs lb. .56 • .57
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .60 • .62
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.00 • —
powd., bgs. lb. 1.15 • —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.00 • 2.15
powd., bgs. lb. 2.15 • 2.30
Caprie acid, dms lb. .35½ .38
tanks lb. .33 • .34½
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 • —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works, lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .23 • —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .19½ —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .35½ .38
tanks lb. .33 • —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 • —
NF, from African pepper, dms, lb 4.50 • —
Caraway oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.40
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb. .16 • —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .13 • —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 • —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 • —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15½ —
Carbon black, furnace fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .13½ —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .07¼ —
bgs., c.l. works lb. .07¾ —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½ —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06¼ —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 • —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¾ —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 • —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 • —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22 • —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd, Metropolitan areas, E. ton 60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. of more, dlvd., Metropolitan areas, E ton 55.00 • —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton 85.00 • —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 • —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼ —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
dms smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb. 39.00 -42.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 2.95 • —
Bleached "B" lb 2.95 • —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.85 • —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 • —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.15 • —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 • —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 16.80 • —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 Nom.
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 • .81
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .90 • .92
North country, No. 3, Ceara, ton lots lb. .71 • .73
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 • .84
North country, No. 3, Parnahyba, ton lots lb. .73 • .75
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., lots lb. .83 • .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.13 - 1.15
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .20½ —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 • —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .144 • —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo. 57.60 • —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram cns kilo. 72.00 • —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. kilo. 240.00 • —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.49
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .34 - .36
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 • —
edible, acid, precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 • —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .19 • .19¼
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 • —
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 • —
dms, ton lots, same basis lb .23 • —
dms., dm lots, same basis lb. .25 • —
Cassella acid, dms, frt alld, 100% basis lb 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb .30 • —
"B," bls. lb .29 • —
"C," bls. lb .28 • —
Korintje "A," bls. lb .29 • —
"B," bls. lb. .28½ —
"C," bls. lb. .27½ —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil dom. blown, dms. c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l lb .2500- —
dms., t.c.l. lb .2660- —
tanks lb .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450- —
bgs., ton lots lb .2750- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd lb .3050- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. lb .2250- —
tanks lb. .1725- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., l.c.l lb .2225 —
tanks lb 1925- —
refd., deod., dms., c.l lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks lb. .17¾ - .17¾
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50% dms., works lb .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .19¼
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. 43¼ - .46¼
Split, dms lb 37¼ - .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 • —
Castoreum, nat, cns. lb 5.25 • —
Syn. cns lb 9.00 • —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½ —
Resub., dms. works lb 4.29½ —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. Nom.
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII cns. dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .62 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs lb .53 • —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 • —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb lots or more dlvd. E lb. .35 • .45
Cellulose acetate butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd, E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd, E lb. .545 .555
38% butyryl content half-second, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content bgs. dlvd., E lb. .585 .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)
Cellulose gum, pure high vis. bgs., 25,000-lb lots or more works, frt alld lb. .57 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 • —
Cerium chloride (see Rare Earth Chloride).
Cerium chloride 46% dms dlvd lb .25 • —
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.40 • —
77% CeO fib dms 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 • —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more dlvd lb 1.85 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 • —
Cetyl alcohol, NF fib cns, c.l., t.l., dlvd, E lb .41½ —
fib cns., l.c.l., same basis lb .43¼ —
tanks, same basis lb .39 —
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E lb. .48½ —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb .50½ —
tanks, same basis lb .46 —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 1.25 • —
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 • 1.75
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 • —



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FINE CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
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Charcoal—Dammar Gum

Charcoal, activated, NF fib dms., c.l., works lb .25 - .32
fib dms. 5-ton lots, works lb. .20½ - .32½
fib dms. smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black)
Charcoal hardwood lump bulk c.l. f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets bulk c.l. f.o.b. plant ton 78.00 - 80.00
5-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton 106.00 - —
25-lb paper bgs. c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 87.00 - —
40-lb paper bgs c.l., same basis ton 84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil NF cns lb 4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls frt alld lb 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral hydrate USP jars 1,000-lb lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chlordan agricultural dms., c.l., frt alld lb .65 - —
dms c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb lots, frt alld lb .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63 - —
dms t.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt allo lb .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42% dms., c.l frt allo lb. 16¼ - —
dms t.c.l 10 dms or more, same basis lb .17¼ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
dms t.c.l 10 dms or more same basis lb. 19½ - —
Chlorinated rubber 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l. works lb. .60 - —
ctns. t.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
ctns. t.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .11 - —
cyls. t.c.l Metropolitan area lb. 12½ - .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid mono, flake 99%, purif., c.l lb. .23½ - .25½
dms t.c.l lb 24½ - —
tech flake 96-97% dms. c.l., frt equald lb .19 - —
dms t.c.l. frt equald lb .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene tech. liq. dms frt allo lb 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene fused bbls lb 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene tech., liq., dms. frt allo lb .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline dms. c.l. frt allo. lb .75 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline dms. c.l. frt allo lb .52 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline dms. c.l. frt allo. lb .77 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works dlvd to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb 1.05 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms. t.c.l., works, dlvd to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid fib dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
fib dms. smaller lots works lb 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs or more, works lb 2.25 - —
fib dms. less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb .18 - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
tanks same basis lb .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms t.c.l. dlvd lb .30 - —
tanks minimum 4,000 gals. dlvd lb .25 - —
3-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd E 100% basis lb .81 - —
Powd dlvd & 100% basis lb 86½ - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline powd dlvd E lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol tech. paste, dms. frt allo lb. .75 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene tech., solid, dms. frt allo lb. .99 - —
8-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene tech., solid, dms. frt allo lb .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt equald lb .37 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt equald lb .37 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .38 - —
Chloropicrin comi. cyls., 120 lbs. frt allo lb 1.07 - —
cyls. 100 lbs. same basis lb 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., t.c.l. frt equald lb .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene tech., dms., t.l., works lb .37 - —
dms. t.c.l., t.t.l. same basis lb .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms. frt adjusted kilo 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride fib dms. frt adjusted kilo 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms frt adjusted kilo 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP dark light medium blue content 13-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .43 - —
blue content 18-30% bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
blue content 31-45% bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
blue content 45-49% bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Reduced color 25% lb. .20 - —
Chrome green prices 1c higher W of Rockies.

Chrome orange CP bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c higher W. of Rockies
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd. N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms. 500-2,000-lb lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l frt allo lb 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt allo lb. 44½ - —
bgs t.c.l. same basis lb 45¼ - —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark NF red broken, bgs lb. .25 - —
NF yellow broken bgs. lb .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid refd bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol bots. lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb .92 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs.. lb. .62 - —
Ceylon, No "0000," bgs lb .78 - —
Cinnamon bark oil bots lb 36.00 - 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns, dms lb 8.50 - 13.50
Citral, CP, bots. lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Extra, bots. lb. 4.50 - 6.10
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms. c.l lb. .29½ - .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
bgs., dms., 10,000 lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs. dms., smaller lots lb .29 - 29½
Powdered citric acid ½c per lb higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms.... lb. .90 - 1.05
Java-type, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Citronellal, bots., dms lb 1.60 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 3.70
Civet, artif. bots. lb 13.75 -15.00
Nat. bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs. c.l., Tenn ton 17.50 -21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton 8.00 -11.00
Clay ball, imp., airfloated bgs, c.l., Atl. port net-ton 42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl port net-ton 29.50 -35.75
Clay China, dom., dry-grd airfloated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia bgs. c.l. works ton 10.00 -12.00
Georgia bgs. t.c.l works. ton 15.50 - —
China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs. c.l., Georgia. works ton 13.50 -14.50
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse ton 35.00 -36.00
China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton 20.00 -35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton 90.00 —
bgs t.c.l. ex whse net-ton 60.00 -70.00
Cleaners Naphtha petroleum, 105°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
140°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .205 - —
Group 3 gal. .154 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 - —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. allo lb. 1.05 - —
1.6, tech, solid, dms., frt. allo lb. .77 - —
1.7, tech., dms., frt allo. lb 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .40½ - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .42½ - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms lb 2.70 - 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.35 - 1.80
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½ - —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - —
bgs. or fib. dms. t.c.l. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½ - —
CMC, purif, high vis. (see Cellulose gum)
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. allo lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. 20½ - —
Coaltar pitch aluminum, bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton 40.50 - —
Fiber bulk, works ton 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F. Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks works ton 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms dlvd lb 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue genuine 250 lb bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co. powd., bgs., dlvd lb 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½ - —
Liq. 6% Co. dms. lb. .57½ - —
Cobalt metal, 97.99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier lb 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb .48¾ - —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls., dlvd. lb. .80 - —

Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs, same basis lb. 1.29 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .33½ - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .64 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York, lb. .19¾ -
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .17¾ - —
Refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .26 - .27
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .30½ - .33
tanks lb. .28 - —
Double dist. (stripped), dms lb. .31½ - .34
tanks lb. .29 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .08¼ - .08¾
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots oz. 29.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls lb. .35 - .45
Colchicum seed, bgs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Collodion USP, dms lb .32½ - —
USP, flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .75 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls lb. .18 - .20
Congo copal gum, No 1, bgs lb. .25 - .26
No 2 bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No 3 bgs. lb. .16½ - .19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .60 - .65
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3625- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .3785- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .45½ - 46
Cryst., dihydrate dms. works, lb. .31 - .31½
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .39¼ - .39¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4135- .4435
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb .609 —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 .65
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 —
Copper hydrate dms. c.l., frt. allo. E of Miss lb. .51¾ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lo. .52¼ —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .33 - .36
opper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt allo lb. .26½ —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾ - .32¾
Copper oleate solid 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .49¼ - —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I Red, 97%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .50½ - —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .48½ - —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. allo lb. .41½ - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
CP, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.25 - 15.75
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.75 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 29.60 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 31.10 - —
Copper undecylenate dms lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 247.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f ton. 242.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots lb. 9.00 - 10.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan bgs lb. .08 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½ - —
Yugoslavian bgs. lb. .08½ - —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05½ - —
Refd., salad, dms lb. .1973- .20
tanks lb. .1773- —
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bots., kilo or more gram. 1.05 - 1.10
Costus oil, bots. oz 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton 62.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South East lb. .09¾ - —
tanks, Valley lb. .09¼ - —
tanks, Texas Lubbock lb. .09¼ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .09¾ - .09½
Foots, (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .14½ - .14¾
tanks lb. .12½ - —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb .16¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. 14¼ - —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.30 - —
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF bots chys, lb 3.05 - 3.20
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal 38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c per gallon for straight oil and 20c per gallon for coaltar.

Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., f.o.b. works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, chys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms incl., t.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms incl., t.c.l., ex whse, New York lb .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. allo lb .16½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb .18 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms. c.l., works. lb .60 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb 16 - —
2,97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb .20 - —
o-Cresol 30.5°C m.p and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb .14 - —
25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .52 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald gal 1.35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same bassi gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal 1.20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt equald, to competitive points, 50 dms or more gal. 1.03½ - —
less than 50 dms., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, 6ms. 200 lbs. or more, t.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs. t.c.l. works 100 lbs 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
bgs., t.t.l., works lb. .22 - —
Cuneb berries, NF, bgs. lb 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb 12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms. c.l., works lb 12 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed Iranian, bgs lb. .30 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb 15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N gran. bgs. Niagara Falls Ont. contract ton 57.00 - —
Fertilizer, pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.85 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
ogs., t.c.l. works ton. 96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
98%, tech., 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .56 - —
5-39 dms., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .56 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt allo E lb. .28½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½ - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. 49 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. 47 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 3.30 - —

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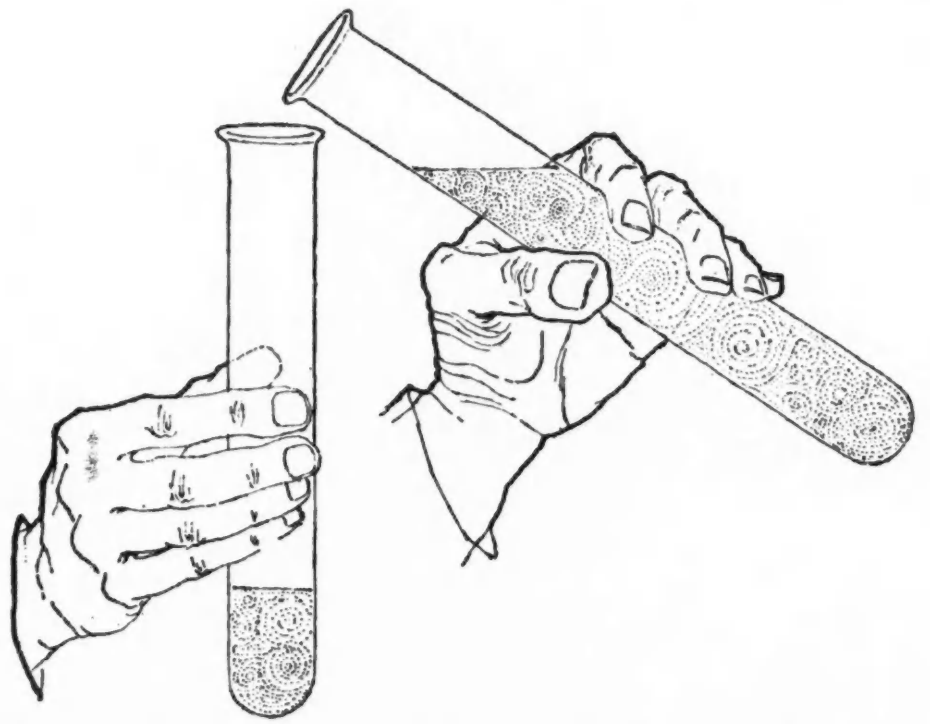
2,4-D tech. bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia A E, cs lb. No stocks
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb .14¼ - 16¼
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08½ - .09¼
black, bold bgs lb. 14½ - 16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. 12¼ - 13½
unscraped bgs. lb. .13 - 14¼
East India, Batu, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .14½ - .16
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs lb .30 - .33
Singapore No. 1 bgs lb 36 - 41
No 2, bgs lb .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs lb No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb .17 - .19

Dandelion root, bls. ..... lb. .28 - .32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis .. lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate).
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots ..... lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls ..... lb. .55 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ..ton.53.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.66.25 -71.80
19% P, paper bgs, works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l. ton.74.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls ..... lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. ..... lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis .. gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .54½- —
SD2B dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .55 - —
ethyl, SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin corn gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l ..... 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh., dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l.,..100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l ..... 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l ..... 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms. .100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. .....100 lbs.15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse. .100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., c.l., ex whse....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
USP, dms. ..... lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots..... lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd.. ..... lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .91 - —
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd... lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis..... lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .68 - 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd..... lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .29 - —

Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .68½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .25 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works..... lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis. lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works.. lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis.... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .13 - —

Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..lb. .85 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .75 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .06 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclopentadiene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms. c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld..... lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .26½- —

Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis..... lb. 48½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. 45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb 71 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb 67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms, c.l., f.o.b. works lb 42½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb 43½ —
tanks, same basis ..... lb 40 —
Diethyl phthalate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb .27½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29 —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 —
Diethyl sulfate, dms. c.l. works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17½- —
Diethyl thiourea, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .59 - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works ..... lb 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works ..... lb. 2.40 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .49½- —



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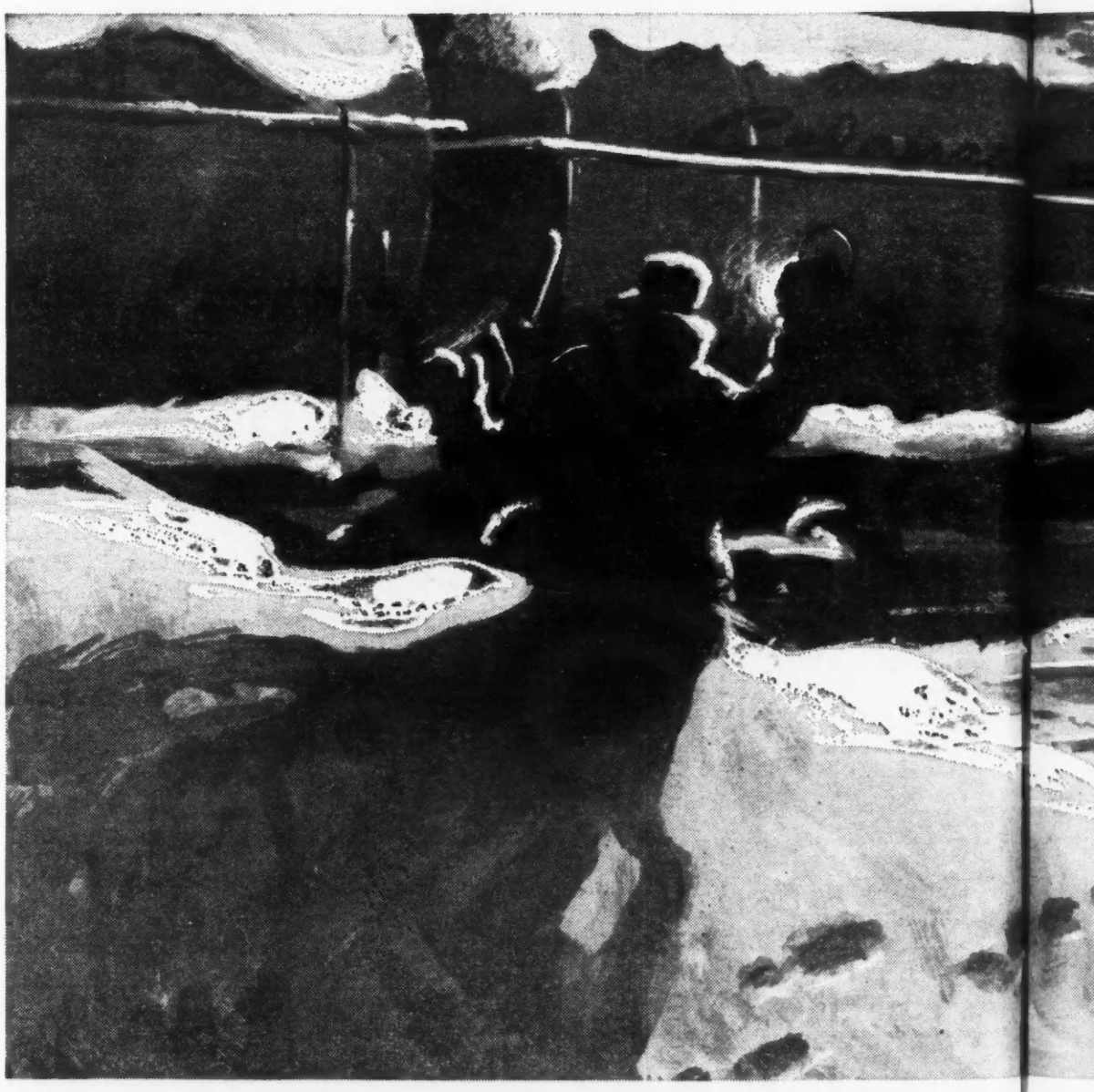
N,N-Diethylamine—Dyes

N,N-Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Diethylbenzene, dms. t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16½	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)			
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)			
Diethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.17¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.51½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52¼	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms. works	lb.	.30¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32¼	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.28¼	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.31½	—
tanks dlvd E	lb.	.28¾	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.20	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27¼	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.28	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25¼	—
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	44	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	45½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	41½	—
Diethylstilbestrol USP bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo	100.00	147.50
bots. 1-kilo lot	kilo	110.00	152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms	lb.	1.25	—
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram	4.20	—
Diglycol laurate dms	lb.	.32¾	.34
Diglycol stearate dms. ton lots	lb.	26	.28
Diglycolic acid bgs. c.l. t.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
bgs. l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Dihexyl sebacate dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67	—
tanks works	lb.	.64	—
Dihydrazine sulfate dms. works	lb	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram	.04	.041
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk,	gram	.04	.041
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	3.45	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane pure, dms	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more	lb.	1.11	—
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs.	lb.	1.13	—
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs	lb.	1.15	—
Di-isobutyl ketone dms. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.32½	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., dlvd	lb.	.25	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.62	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62½	.63
tanks, works	lb.	.60	—
Di-isopropanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.50½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.00	4.00
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	4.15	—
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55 gal. cms., dlvd	lb.	3.50	—
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	1.225	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.20	—
70% dms c.l. dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½	—
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone dms.	lb.	1.90	2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Dimethyl sebacate dms. c.l., works.	lb.	1.31	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.28	—
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
ret. dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.28	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis.	lb.	.28	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26	—
N-N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	.34
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
3,4 Dinitroaniline dms. frt alld	lb.	75	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP. bbls dlvd E of Rockies	lb	1.56	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c higher W of Rockies			
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89 C., dms	lb.	.26	—

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17¼	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.17	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.41	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms.	lb.	.11	—
Refd., 63°C., dms.	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27½	—
dms. l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.29	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61¼	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.62¼	—
tanks works dlvd.	lb.	.59¼	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.40	—
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.41	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.59	—
dms., l.c.l. works	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.79	—
tankcars, works	gal.	.42	—
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.72	—
Dipentene, steam, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York	gal.	.91	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.55	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)			
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works	lb.	.75	—
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works	lb.	1.00	—
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.55	.70
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.31	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	—
same basis	lb.	.28	—
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.			
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.50	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms.	lb.	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.69	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.70	—
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.55	—
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald	lb.	.134	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.144	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.114	—
Dodecylphenol c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19½	—
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher			
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	22.85
No. 3	lb.	31.30	35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	5.90	7.35
No. 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60	22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	9.15	11.05
No. 5	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	4.10



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Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No 1	lb	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No 3	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb.	3.80	4.25
Red, D&C, No 17	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.60	-24.00
No. 19	lb	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb	3.90	4.35
No. 22	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.15	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No 2	lb	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No 7	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500 lb. and 1 lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red., Ext., D&C, No. 2	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract dlvd No.

11110 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb	1.70	—
13390 Fast blue SR	lb	1.30	—
14025 Yellow 2G	lb	1.18	—
14030 Orange R, extra, conc.	lb	1.52	—
14645 Chrome black T	lb.	73	—
14720 Rubine XX, conc.	lb.	1.47	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype) contract dlvd No

15510 Orange Y, extra conc.	lb.	79	—
15575 Orange RR	lb.	.94	—
15620 Fast Red A, conc.	lb.	1.53	—
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	—
16150 Scarlet 2RL	lb.	1.16	—
16230 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.39	—
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
17590 Brown PG	lb.	3.00	—
18050 Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	—
18055 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
18965 Fast Yellow 2G	lb	2.32	—
19140 Yellow XX	lb	2.30	—
19355 Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.67	—
20170 Brown Y	lb	1.27	—
20470 Blue black, extra, conc	lb	1.37	—
21010 Brown RX conc	lb	1.35	—
22240 Scarlet B	lb	2.60	—
22310 Red FC	lb	1.45	—
22311 Brown MCW	lb	1.40	—
22590 Diazo black BHD	lb	.93	—
22610 Blue 2B extra conc.	lb	1.53	—
23500 Red, 4BX conc	lb.	1.80	—
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb	1.95	—
24895 Brilliant yellow conc.	lb	3.11	—
26400 Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb	1.70	—
26695 Black F, conc	lb	2.19	—
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc.	lb	1.91	—
27075 Neutral black 2B conc	lb.	2.75	—
27720 Gray L	lb	2.08	—
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb	2.12	—
30015 Diazo black VJ conc.	lb	2.48	—
30235 Black EB, 200%	lb	1.53	—
30345 Yellow brown K extra	lb	1.26	—
30295 Green BY, conc.	lb	1.02	—
35660 Brown B	lb.	2.89	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd No.

37565 Naphthol SWF	lb	1.76	—
40000 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	—
41000 Yellow OX	lb	2.45	—
42000 Green V, crystals	lb	2.73	—
42040 Brilliant green G crystals	lb	3.62	—
42090 Blue EG	lb	1.85	—
42100 Milling green 6B conc.	lb	4.78	—
42640 Violet 4BXN	lb	2.25	—
43820 Brilliant blue BBG	lb	2.44	—
44045 Blue B, extra conc.	lb	3.61	—
45170 Red BX	lb	4.76	—
50415 Nigrosine SSJ	lb	1.03	—
52015 Blue GXX	lb	2.22	—
53185 Black GXCF conc.	lb	.38	—
58005 Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	—
59700 Golden orange GFD single paste	lb.	2.70	—
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder	lb.	4.90	—
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	2.28	—
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste	lb.	1.50	—
61570 Alizarin green CG, extra	lb	3.53	—
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG	lb	3.78	—
63615 Alizarin blue black B	lb	3.02	—
69825 Blue BLFD double paste	lb	2.82	—
70800 Brown BR single paste	lb.	2.03	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums dlvd, No.

12140 Oil scarlet BL	lb	1.70	—
12055 Oil orange 7078 V	lb	5.87	—
26120 Oil red N-1700	lb	1.76	—
42535B Methyl violet base	lb	1.88	—
44045B Victoria blue base	lb	4.06	—
50415B Oil black 8603	lb	80	—
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base	lb	6.13	—
Spirit black RB	lb	3.89	—
Spirit brown GN	lb	5.30	—
Spirit orange R conc.	lb	5.87	—
Spirit red B conc	lb	8.41	—
Spirit yellow 2R conc.	lb	4.62	—
12055 Spirit orange 7078 V	lb	1.25	—
Spirit blue THN	lb	5.08	—

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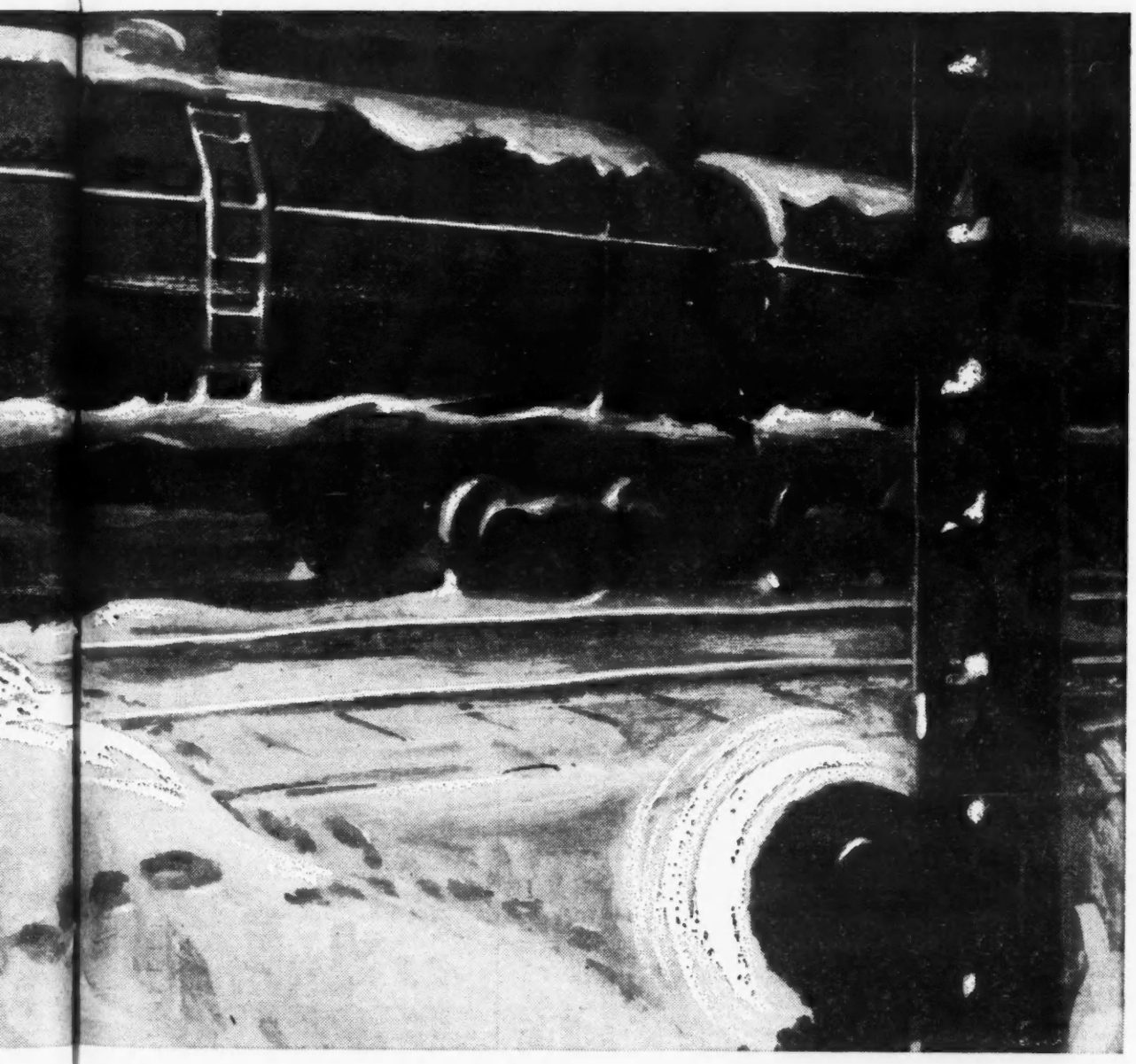
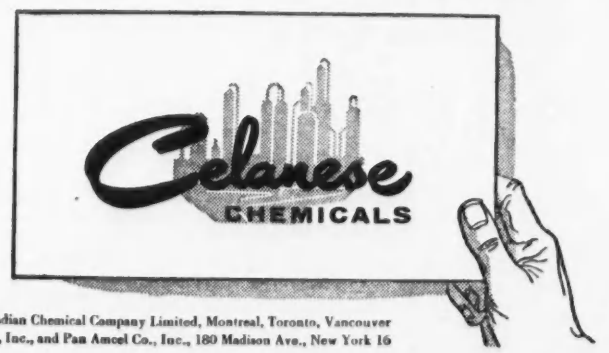
Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.25	—
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb	30	.33
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.50	.55
Select, bundles	lb	75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz	48.40	—
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-lbs. or more, 100% basis, dlvd.	lb.	2.70	—
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb	1.85	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous bots, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms.,	oz.	.60	.65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP cryst, dms.,	oz.	.60	.80
USP, powd., dms.	oz.	.60	.80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)			
l-Epinephrine base, syn. USP bots., 100 gram lots	gram	.58	—
Erigeron oil, cns.	lb	11.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.00	1.25
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	44.00	—
Eserine sulfate, bots	oz.	80.00	—
Ester gum, gum rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.18½	—
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate nat. ferment 85-88%, dms. c.l. dlvd	lb	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.12¾	—
99% dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.13	—
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.13	—
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.58½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.56	—
Ethyl acrylate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd.	lb	.37	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.34	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies	gal	20.63	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal	20.68	20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies	gal	.68	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	gal	.73	.79
tanks, same basis	gal	.52	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd. E of Rockies	gal	21.75	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal	21.80	21.86
tanks, same basis	gal	21.59	—
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl)			
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Ethyl benzoate, bots.	lb.	.75	1.00
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.43	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.45	—
tanks, frt, alld E.	lb.	.41	—
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	lb.	.36¾	—
tanks, works	lb	.34	—
Ethyl butyrate, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)			
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, frt. alld E	lb	.73	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E	lb.	.75	—
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt alld E	lb	.68	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E.	lb.	.70	—
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works.	lb.	.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
Ethyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.35	3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.43½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS dms	lb.	.27	—
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns	lb.	1.01	—
½-lb. cns.	lb	1.09	—
¼-lb. cns.	lb	1.21	—
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.11	—
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.37	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.34½	—
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld E	lb.	.42¼	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.40	—

Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.



orchemical beats the cold



Canadian Affiliate: Canadian Chemical Company Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver
Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Ave., New York 16

2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., divd. lb. .23¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, divd. lb. .21¼ - —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald. lb. .52½ - —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 11.85 —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO_2, dms., c.l., divd lb. .44½ - —
dms., t.c.l. divd lb. .46 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works lb 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt alld. lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms. c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .30½ - —
dms., t.c.l. frt equald. lb. .31½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½ - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .11½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., divd E lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. E lb. .23½ - —
tanks, divd E. lb. .19½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., divd E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd E lb. .22½ - —
tanks divd E lb. .15½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l. divd E lb. .19½ - —
dms., t.c.l., divd E lb .20½ - —
tanks divd., E lb. 17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., divd. E lb .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd E lb. .22½ - —
tanks divd E lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms., c.l. divd E lb. .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd E. lb .29¾ - —
tanks, divd E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb .33 .35
Ethylene oxide, dms c.l., divd E. lb .21½ - —
dms., t.c.l., divd E. lb .24½ - —
tanks divd E. lb .15½ - —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., divd E., 100% basis lb .42 - —
dms. t.c.l., divd E., 100% basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, divd. E., 100% basis lb .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib dms., 500-lb lots and over lb 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil NF rectified 70-75%, dms lb. .50 - .58
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .58 - .85
Eugenol, tech., dms. lb 1.45 - —
USP, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.80
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms. works lb 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.70
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
French, light bgs lb. .20 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Rumanian bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .16½ - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan bgs lb. .07½ - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 6.75
bbls. t.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt equald. 100% basis 100 lbs 4.00 —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½ - —
Ferric citrate, gran. dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite NF dms lb 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .26¼ - —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm. f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .72 - —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .40¼ - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton 35.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton 36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½ - .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½ - .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½ - .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., divd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb 09½ - .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal. 32.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.40 - 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1300- .1350
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1530- .1580
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1150- .1200
tanks lb. .10 - —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17¼ - —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton 110.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton 106.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid USP, bots., fib dms., kilo lots or more gram .30 - .44
10% feed grade, fib dms., 3 kilos or more kilo 30.00 - 44.00
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol) USP, dms, c.l., divd lb. .0670- —
tanks, divd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., divd lb. .0695- —
tanks, divd. lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited) tanks, divd lb. .0373- —
Formic acid 85% cbys. c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton 19.00 —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton 20.00 - 21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines. ton 17.50 - —
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton 16.30 - 17.00
200-mesh bgs. c.l., same basis. ton 17.50 - 18.00
Spent, bgs. c.l., ship't point ton 4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .24¼ - —
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd E. lb .12 - —
tanks, divd W lb .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .28 - —
dms., t.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .175 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .20½ - —
c.l., t.l., dms., Memphis lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .21½ - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., dms., Memphis lb. .20 - —
Fusel oil refd., dms., c.l. divd lb .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd lb .19½ - —
tanks divd. lb. .15½ - —

G

G salt bbls. frt alld., 100% basis lb. 73 - —
Gallic acid NF VII bbls. 1,000 lb lots lb 2.00 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb 2.02 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb 1.80 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil dom. bots. oz 4.75 6.05
imp bots oz. 4.50 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd. lb. .64 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd. lb. .70 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Gentian root, bls lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb .30 - —
Geraniol extra, cns., dms lb. 2.00 3.65
Soap grade, dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Standard cns., dms. lb 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns lb. 19.00 - —
Bourbon, cns. lb. 18.00 - —
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns lb 1.90 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb. 10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF from African root, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 7.75 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs lb. .16 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .32 - —
Nigerian, split bgs lb. .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .19 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50% dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms, t.c.l., frt alld. lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs c.l. divd. lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
223 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
Bone glue, t.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .20 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .21½ - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .23 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .24½ - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .26 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .28½ - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .30½ - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .32½ - —
Glue, hide, 299-330 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .34½ - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .36½ - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .38 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .40 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .42 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .44 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .46 - —
Hide glue t.c.l. prices 2c higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt alld lb 1.80 - —
fib dms., 25-lb lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo 150.00 - 300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - —
Bots., 500-kilo lots kilo 75.00 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, divd lb. .20½ - .21
nat. crude soaplye 80% tanks, divd lb. .18½ - .19
Nat., refd., USP CP, 99%, dms., c.l., divd lb. .30½ - —
dms., t.c.l., divd lb. .31½ - —
tanks, divd. lb. .29½ - —
Nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, divd. lb. .28¼ - —
Nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .30¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., divd lb. .31½ - —
tanks, divd lb. .29 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., divd. lb. .31 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .31¾ - —
tanks, divd. lb. .29¼ - —
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .19 - .20½
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb .20½ - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .21¼ - —
tanks works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Gramicidin 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms lb. 1.95 - 2.50
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
cryst. 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
cryst., 90-92%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95% bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, divd. lb. .06¼ - .06¾
Yellow, tanks, divd lb. .05 - —
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .13¾ Nom.
dms., t.c.l. lb. .14¾ Nom.
Extra winter, strained, dms. c.l. lb. .16¼ Nom.
dms., t.c.l. lb. .17¼ Nom.
Prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .17¾ Nom.
dms., t.c.l. lb. .18¾ Nom.

GREEN PIGMENTS

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .40 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF liq. cbys., dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms. lb 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Tech grade, bgs lb. .30 - .33

GUMS

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, divd. New York ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton 20.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton 17.00 - —
Terra alba, imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., t.c.l., ex dock, New York ton 55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs. ex whse. ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls. c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls. t.c.l. same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 2.60 - 3.40
Hellebore root, dom. green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .45 - .50
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .96 - —
Heptane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .1625- —
Hesperidin purif. 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb 22.50 - —
bots. 5-lb lots, works lb 23.00 - —
bots. 1-lb lots, works lb 23.50 - —
Hexachloropnene, dms., 1,100 lbs., or more lb. 1.84 - —
dms., to 1,100 lbs lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech. bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP bgs. 500 lbs or more, f.o.b. Fords N. J., divd New York City and Philadelphia, lb. 42½ - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis lb. .43½ - .48¼
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works lb .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
dms, t.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., divd lb. .17½ - —
dms., t.c.l., divd lb. .19 - —
tanks, divd. lb .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, divd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, divd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .18 - .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb 1.35 1.55
100% ret. dms., works lb 1.60 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g. cbys lb 2.92 —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb 3.23 —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech. sol dms. c.l., divd zone 1 lb. .29¼ —
dms. t.c.l., divd zone 1 lb. 29¾ .30¼
tanks divd zone 1 lb 27¼ —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys. frt equald lb .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys. t.c.l. divd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 3.05
tanks works frt equald ton 28.00 —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys. t.c.l. divd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks works frt equald ton 30.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, 22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l. divd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.65 - —
tanks works frt equald ton 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. 15¾ - —
cbys. t.c.l., same basis lb. 17¼ - .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs. c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.10 - 1.20
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.10 - 1.20
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., divd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., divd 100 lbs 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., divd 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., divd 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., t.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., divd. lb. .82½ - —
dms. t.c.l. divd lb. .84½ - —
Hydroquinone, monomethyl ether, dms., t.l., divd. lb. 2.59 - —
dms., t.t.l., divd. lb. 2.61 - —
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., t.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., divd. E lb. .30½ - .32¼
cyls. divd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., divd lb. .202 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .1800- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellol, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point, lb. .96 - —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., 150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.02 - —
fib. dms., less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose high viscosity grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
fib., dms., 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
fib. dms., less than 85-lb. lots same basis lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 14.75 -18.25
Inositol, bots., divd. lb 5.00 - —
dms., divd. lb 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.03
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb 4.60 - 5.75
b-Ionone, cns. lb 4.15 - 6.15
Ipecac, root, whole, bgs lb 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls. bxs. lb 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .20 - .23
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., divd E lb. .57 - —
bbls. t.c.l. ton lots same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls. smaller lots same basis lb. .59 - —
Dom., reg., bbls., c.l., divd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., t.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., t.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 - —

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Guaiacols and Creosotes
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Methyl Benzoate
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Chlorobenzoic Acids
Chlorobenzaldehydes
Formic Acid

HEYDEN CHEMICAL DIVISION

Heyden Newport Chemical Corp., 342 Madison Ave., New York 17, New York

1991

Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 • —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 • —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz. Mon. Wyo. Utah. Col and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
Iron oxide, brown, pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l. works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, New York City lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red nat. 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l. works lb. .06¼- —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls. l.c.l. ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls. l.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 • .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade bgs. c.l. works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 • —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 • 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .46 • .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.20 • —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. lb. 1.25 • 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .35 • —
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 • —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 • —
Isobutyric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
t.c., t.t., same basis lb. .33 • —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.40 • 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, kilo or more kilo. 18.00 • —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works lb. 4.25 • —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .25 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 • —
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .15¼- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works. lb. .22½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .152 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .162 • —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 • —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .68 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 • —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 95%, c.l., dem., dlvd gal. .60 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .70 • —
tanks, dlvd gal. .44 • —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 • —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .46 • —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 • —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.05 • 1.25
tanks, works. lb. .99 • —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .73 • —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 • .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 • 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .53½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54½- —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.70 • —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 • —
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .60 • —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .70 • .75
Japan wax, cs lb. .27 • .29
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .16 • .17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots lb. 2.90 • 3.75
Twice rectified bots. lb. 3.25 • —
Juniper tar oil NF dms lb. .42 • .60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. lb. .38 • .55

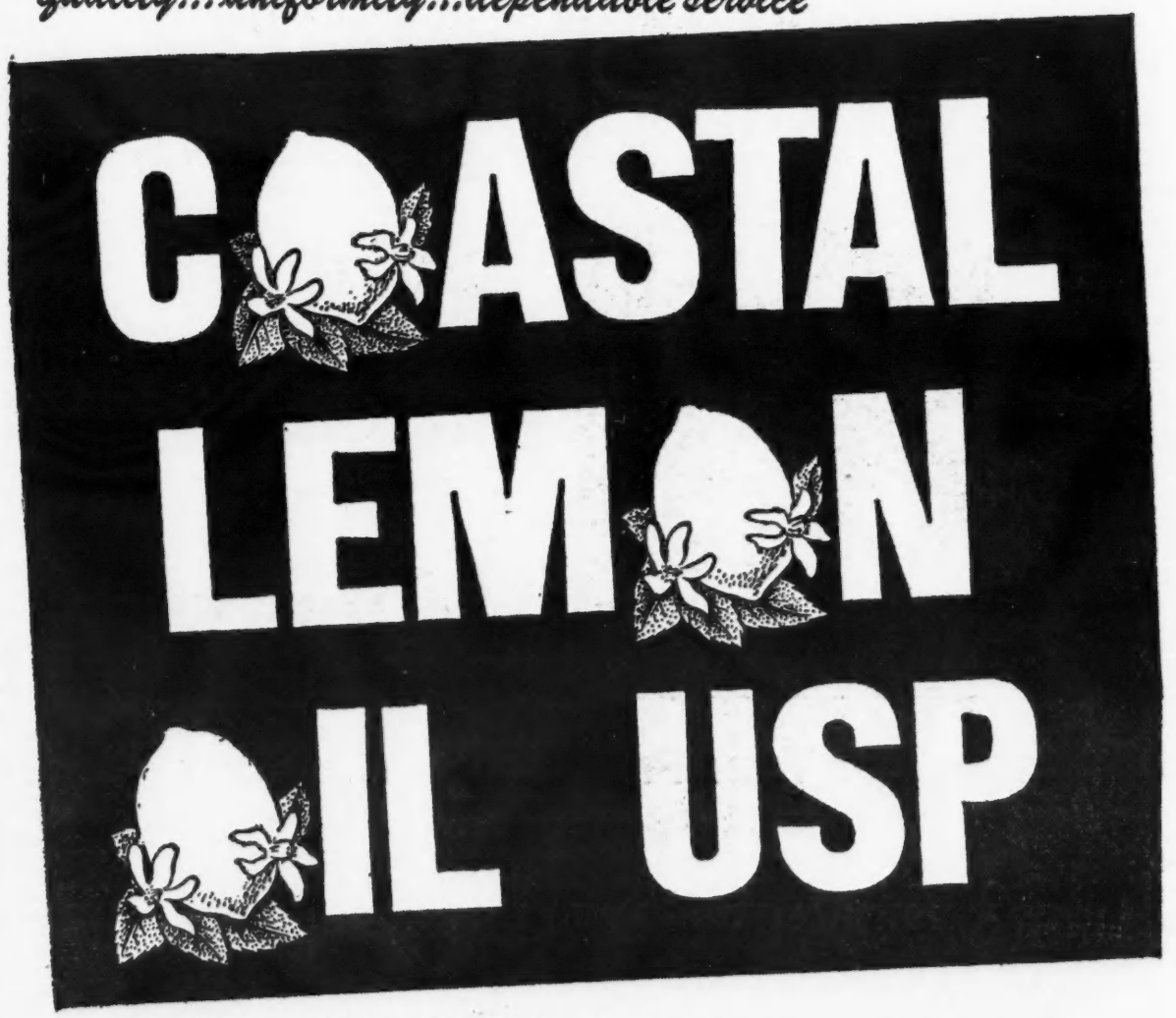
K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 • .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF powd. bls lb. .45 • .48
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .40 • .42
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .35 • .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 • —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .13 • .15

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 • —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F-200°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 • —
Group 3 gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 • —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .20 • —
Group 3 gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 • —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1985- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .2035- —
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt equald. lb. .2085- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .2135- —
80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equald. lb. .3335- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3385- —
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt equald. lb. .3435- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3485- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. 4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. 4775- —
Tech., 44% bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs. 12.45 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 • —
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 • —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 • —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald lb .19 • .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 3.00 • 3.50
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 • —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 • .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 • .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 • .26
USP, hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 • .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .08¼- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .40 • .45
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. lb 9.75 • 12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .70 • —
Lauric acid, pure, dms lb. .38½- .41
tanks lb. .36 • .37
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 • 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .66 • —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb 1.10 • 1.50
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.00 • 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 • .60
Ord., bls. lb. .20 • .25
Select., bls. lb. .90 • 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns lb. 1.85 • 4.00
40-42% ester cns lb. 5.00 • 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.20 • 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld, on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis lb. .47 • —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt alld. lb. .17 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate)
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .52 • —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb. 3.82 • —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .38 • —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .12½- —
St. Louis lb. .1230- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1385- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾ .34¼

quality...uniformity...dependable service



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Lead peroxide, tech. powd. bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms., works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1425- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .1525- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1445- —
bbls, l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .1545- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis . . lb. .1560- —
Lead resinate precip 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Lead salicylate normal dms. works, lb. .46 —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . . lb. .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate)
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. lb. .17½- —
24% Pb, dms . . . . . lb. .26¾- —
Solid, 30% Pb. dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . . . lb. .19 - —
Lead, white basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . . . . lb. .17½- —
Lead white basic sulfate bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached, non ret dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 7 70 - —
Lemon oil, USP Calif cns., dms. lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Messina, cns. . . . . lb. 3.75 5.60
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms . . . . . lb. 2.00 - 2.20
dl-Leucine dms. works . . . . . lb 12 25 -15 00
Licorice root, gran., bls. . . . . lb. .13 - —
Powd. bls. . . . . lb. .15 - .16
Whole bls . . . . . lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton.14 25 - —
Chemical, hydrated bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17 25 - —
Chemical spray bgs c.l., same basis ton.18 25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns . . lb. 5.90 - 6.75
West Indian, cns . . . . . lb 6.50 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Syn., 98-100% dms., works . . lb. 3.20 3.60
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms . lb. 2.75 - 3.40
96-98%, dms. . . . . lb. 3.25 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms. works . . lb. 3.40 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt. alld lb 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane tech to formulators dms. 1-2,000 lbs. dlvd lb 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Without leaves, bls . . . . . lb. .42 - .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills . . . ton.75.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton.67.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1760- —
dms., l.c.l., New York . . . lb. .1850- .1925
tanks, f.o.b., Minneapolis . . ton. .1400- —
tanks, New York . . . . . lb. .1511- —
tankwagon, New York . . . . . lb. .1561- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil, acid, dist., dms. . . . lb. .2110- —
Water-white, dms. . . . . lb. .2410- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald . lb. .1375- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis . . . lb. .1473- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb.33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. . . . . lb. 1 65 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald . lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis . . lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . lb. .88 - .93
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd . . lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb lots or more works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld. . . . . lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. . . . lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works . . . . . lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works . . . . lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord. bgs., c.l., dlvd &, lb. .08¾- —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd & . . . . . lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd . . lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd. . . . . lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb bls . . . . . lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz.30.00 - —
Locust bean gum powd. bgs . . lb. .38 - .40
Lycopodium, cs. . . . . lb. 3.25 - 3.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms lb. 4.93 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls . . . . lb. 1.90 - —
No. 2, whole bls . . . . . lb 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. . . . . lb. 1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. . . . . lb 9.75 -12.25

Magnesia calcined tech. bgs., cns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾ - —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev ton.39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l. same basis, ton.49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.59.00 - —
USP, light, bgs. . . . . lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. . . . . lb. .36½- .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs c.l., works, frt equald ton.86.23 - —
Chemical grade, deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. . . . ton.46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs. jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald . . . lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald . . . lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald . . lb. .13½- —
bgs. t.l., frt. equald . . . lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald . . . lb. .15 - .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .14 - .15
Hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . ton.65 00 -80 00

Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld . . . . . lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld . . . . . lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .28 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs. works frt alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .73 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.t., works 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works. . . . . 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots. . . . . 100 lbs. 3.35 - —

Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots . . . . . lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots . . . . . lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works . . . . lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .92 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst. powd., dms lb. .37¼ —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. . . . . lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd., frt. equald. . . . . lb. .22½- —
Malic acid tech., dms. . . . . lb .50 —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.35 —
dms., smaller lots . . . . . lb 2 40 2.50
Mandrake root, bls . . . . . lb. .40 - —
Manganese acetate, dms, dlvd . lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate tech., tib. dms, lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb lots and more, works lb. .11 .18
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. 21¾ —
smaller lots, works . . . . . lb. .23½- —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*
ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.
Pure
Unadulterated
California
LEMON OIL
U. S. P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one label* and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

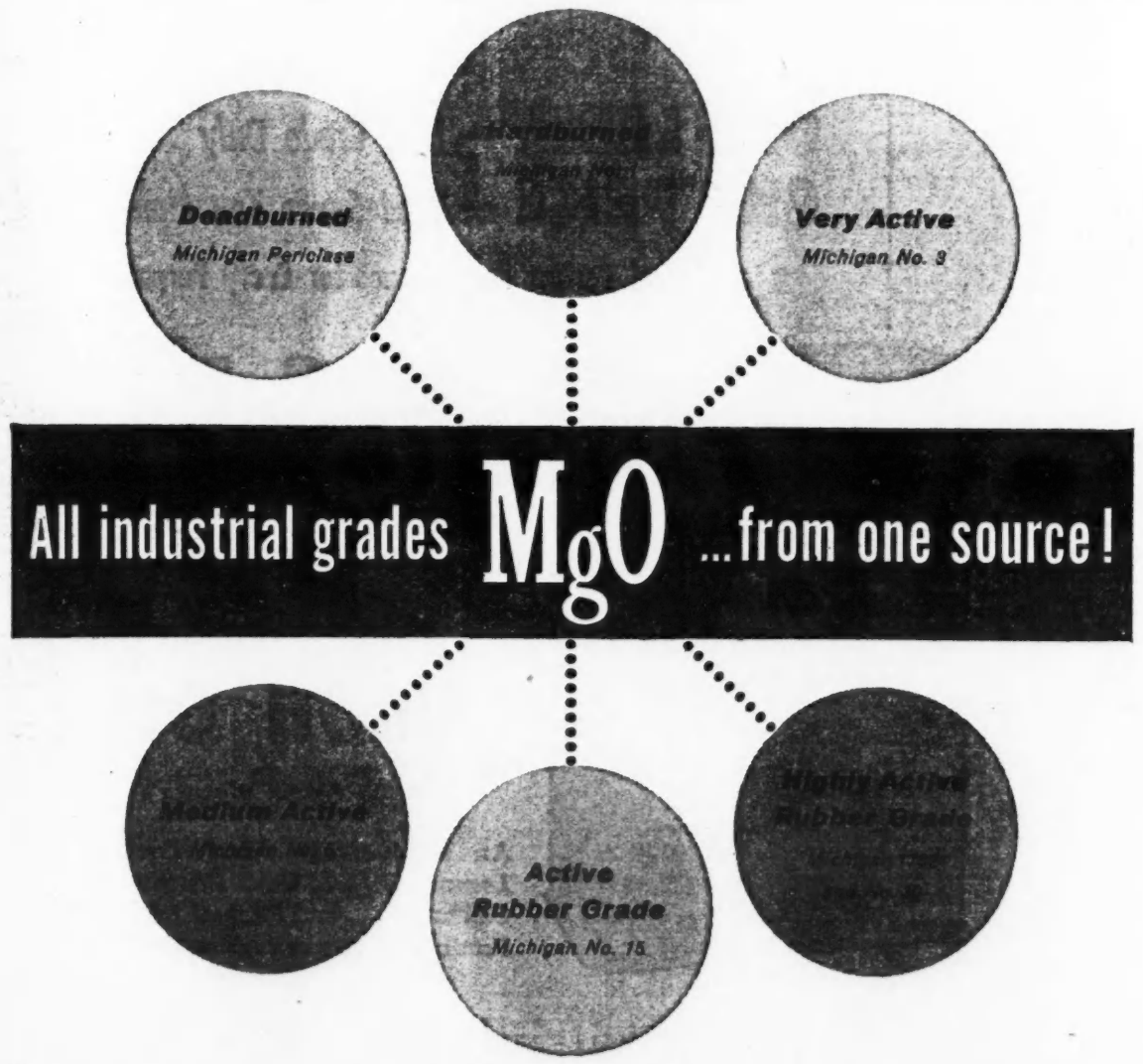
Produced and Packed by
MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms. same basis ton 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate liq. 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .29¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms. lb. .37 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S E. ton 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S. E. ton 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms lb. .26½- —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol com'l fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib dms., single dm., works lb .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
Menadione USP bots. gram. .044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07 - —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian cs. lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Syn., USP racemic cns lb 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide bgs., fib dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b works lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb 5.58 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 6.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 212.00 -214.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .73
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .36 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd. gal. .34 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz. Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb 27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt alld., 50-lb or more lb 3.50 - —
Feed grade 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs. lb. .68 - —
Methyl abietate non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. 21½- —
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22¼
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Penn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms. works lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline tech. tanks frt alld lb. .60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns. lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methyl benzoate cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb cyls., large lots, frt allo lb. .62 - .62
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. allo lb. .69 - —
50-lb bgs., 2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt alld. on 100 lbs lb. .79 - .81
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21¼- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb 28.00 - 31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb 1.90 2.09
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion tech. 80% dms., frt. allo E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms. t.l., frt. allo lb. .60¼ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .62½ .67½
Methyl testosterone USP 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.



With operations underway at Michigan Chemical's new seawater magnesia plant at Port St. Joe, Florida and continuing production at our Saint Louis, Michigan plant, users can secure all grades of MgO from one company source.

If you use Magnesium Oxide, you now have a larger and wider source of supply in Michigan Chemical Corporation. Our new seawater plant at Port St. Joe, Florida is now producing a high-purity periclase grade, as well as other active grades of magnesia, complementing our long-established facilities at Saint Louis, Michigan.

These two plants together offer a complete series in industrial magnesia products, serving the refractory, insulation, construction board, textile, rubber and chemical industries, plus many others.

Dependable deliveries from both plants. At Port St. Joe there is access to rail, motor, Mississippi River barge, and ocean transport facilities; Saint Louis is served by railroad and truck lines.

Your inquiry about magnesium oxide will receive prompt reply. Write or phone Magnesia Sales Division, Michigan Chemical Corporation, Saint Louis, Michigan.

Suggestion to large quantity users: Investigate the available plant sites adjacent to our Port St. Joe plant.

For complete listing of Michigan Chemical products, see your Chemical Materials Catalog.

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

679 North Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

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M-60-9

Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., divd. E. of Rockies	lb.	3.80	—
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.35	—
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted	lb	3.25	—
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., divd	lb.	.13½-	—
dms., l.c.l., t.f., divd	lb.	.15¾-	—
Tech., tanks, 4,000-gal. min., divd.	lb.	.12¼-	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., divd.	lb.	.13¼-	—
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).			
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).			
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).			
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.04	—
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works	lb.	.03	—
Mica, wet-grd., biotite bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.06½-	—
bgs., l.c.l. ex whse.	lb.	.07¼-	—
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh works frt. alld E.	lb.	.08¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or freight alld. E	lb.	.09	—
rubber bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¼-	—
Mica, wallpaper bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¼-	—
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.09	—
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¼-	—
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.			
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.10	.11
laminating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.11	.12
Mineral black, bgs., works	lb.	.0160-	.0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy.	gal.	.66	—
50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., basis	gal.	.70	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.49	—
65-75 vis., non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.63	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.70	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.49	—
NF, 80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.66	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.50	—
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.72	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.56	—
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.78	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.83	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.62	—
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.80½-	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.85½-	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.64½-	—
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy.	gal.	.82½-	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	gal.	.87½-	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.66½-	—
USP, 340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy.	gal.	.87½-	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	gal.	.92½-	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.71½-	—
(for f.o.b. N. Y. add 2c. for tankcars, 2c. for c.l. and 3c. for l.c.l. non-ret. dms.)			
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1550-	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1650-	—
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey	gal.	.29	—
New York	gal.	.305	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.25	—
Regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.145	—
Mink oil, dms.	lb.	2.75	—
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)			
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works	lb.	6.30	—
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	09¾-	—
tanks, New York	gal.	.13½-	—
Molybdated orange, bbls.	lb.	.49	—
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works	kilo.	7.84	—
325 mesh, ctns., works	kilo.	9.13	—
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works	lb.	1.15	—
Tech., chemical, dms. works, basis Mo content	lb.	1.48	—
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	1.47	—
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works.	lb.	1.05	1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.965	—
dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.995	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.96	—
Monoanutylamine, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.57½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.59	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.56	—
tanks, works	lb.	.54	—
Monochloracetic acid, purit. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).			
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or divd. E	lb.	.10¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
Monoethanolamine dms., c.l. divd. E	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).			
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., divd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.38½-	—
dms., l.c.l. divd. E. 100% basis.	lb.	.40	—
tanks, divd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).			
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).			
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., divd E	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.35	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, 100% basis	lb.	.26	—
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.36½-	—
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis.	lb.	.28	—
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.33½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.26	—
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.31	—
bgs., l.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.32	—
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	3.05	—
dms, 100-lb lots, same basis	lb.	3.25	—
Monosodium glutamate, dms., 100 lbs., divd.	lb.	1.00	1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).			
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs.	lb.	.27	.28
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
German, bgs.	lb.	.26	.27
Morphine, cns.	oz.	12.40	12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns.	oz.	9.95	10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns.	oz.	9.90	9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	9.90	9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns.	oz.	9.90	10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.55¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.56¼-	—
tanks, divd. E.	lb.	.52¾-	—
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).			
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.40	4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	4.50	5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.60	5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	4.70	5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.26	—
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	1.40	—
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags.	lb.	.11½-	—
Montana, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.10½-	—
Oriental, bgs.	lb.	.08	—
Mustard oil, syn. bots.	lb.	1.60	1.85
Myristic acid, bgs	lb.	.31	.33
tanks	lb.	.30½-	.32
Myrrh gum, cs.	lb.	.55	—

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).			
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).			
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.19	—
Group 3	gal.	.13875-	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.155	—
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.04¼-	—
78°, tanks, same basis	lb.	.05	—
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots	lb.	.09½	Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¾-	—
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾-	—
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	—
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works	lb.	5.00	—
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 6-amino acid (see H acid).			
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 6-amino acid (see S acid).			
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).			
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).			
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.50	—
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	—
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).			
Naringin, fib. dms.	lb.	8.50	—
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms.	lb.	.29	Nom.
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.28	Nom.
30° cold test, dms.	lb.	.27	Nom.

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Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Tech., fib. dms gram. .13½- —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb.425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb.400.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 - 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - —
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt alld lb. 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb 1.05 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).

Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68%, HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, eryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —

o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - 46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls, c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .88 - —

Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N. unit, 1.28 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms. t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitropnenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms. frt. alld lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lz. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.45 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 9.50 -12.75
West Indian, cns lb. 9.50 -12.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .48 - .55
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech)
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .54½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms. 11c higher

OILS
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Cocenut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms lb. .21 - .21½
tanks lb. .19½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .17½- .20
tanks lb. .15 - —
S. d., dms lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .13 - .13½
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .12 - .12¼
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming)
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid—gal. 2.25 - 2.35
Olivine, crude, works ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh works ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns oz.19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz.21.65 -21.90
powd., cns oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms lb. .70 - .90
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .50 - .60
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .18 - .20
Sweet lb. .28 - .30
Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb 1.80 2.30

ORANGE PIGMENTS
Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb .65 - —
Verona, bls. lb .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene)
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol)
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)
Ouabain, USP, bots., gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .60 - .62
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .71 - .73

Hello. My name's
Nosey.
I'm the Esso Solvents Expert on odor control.
Production problems, eh?
Not only that, but the solvent odor is terrible...and frankly, the delivery service isn't much better!
You can solve these problems with our Esso Solvents noted for superior odor and high solvency. Delivered fresh and uncontaminated from modern, conveniently located terminals
VARSOL
SOLVESSO 100
LAKTANE
SOLVESSO XYLOL
Included among our many solvent services, we have an Odor Panel of experts in each Esso refinery and research establishment. Every group is dedicated to the continuing improvement program for Esso Solvents.
If you need help with your production difficulties, contact your nearest Esso office. And tell 'em Nosey sent you!
Esso
PETROLEUM SOLVENTS
ESSO STANDARD,
Division of Humble Oil & Refining Company,
15 West 51st Street, New York 19, New York
In industry after industry..."ESSO RESEARCH works wonders with oil"

Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works, lb. .19¼- .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld.lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb. 1.03 - 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100 lb lots, works, lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .14¾- .15¾
tanks lb. .1210- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾ .19¼
tanks lb. .13¾ .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 3.45 - 3.75
Papain, powd., bots lb. 5.50 -10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP cns. 25-oz to 100-oz lots oz. 5.00 —
cns., smaller lots oz 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro aniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol)
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls lb. 1.36 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F. ASTM., tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion ethyl, dms. frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide)
Paris green dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Patchouli oil, imp., cns lb. 4.80 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c higher W of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., f.o.b., mills ton 64.00 Nom.
Peanut oil crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17 - —
Refd., dms. lb. .22¼- .22½
tanks lb. .20¼- —
Pectin dom NF, citrus, powd, bbls. lb 2.03 - 2.08
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, bbls lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, bbls, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Penicillin potassium cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - .024
Penicillin procaine cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - .024
Pennyroyal oil USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb 22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms 1c higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 4.00 - —
Pepper black, Malabar, bgs lb. .70 - —
Lampong, bgs. lb. .72 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs lb. .31 - —
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs lb. .34 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. 31½- —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom. USP bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., USP., bls lb .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.60
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.25
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal min dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls frt. alld lb 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.55 - —

Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.80
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. 09125-.10375
tanks, refy lb. .04875- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08625 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10625- 12
tanks, refy. lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white dms. c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .11125- 125
tanks, refy. lb. .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- .18¾
non-ret dms. t.c.l., works lb. .17¼- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —

o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. same basis, lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis, lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
30°C, or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis lb. 1.35 - —

Phenothiazine drench fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.35 - —
100%, bots. lb 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst. cns. lb 1.25 1.73
dl-Phenylalanine, dms works lb 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms 200-lb lots dlvd E. lb 3.45 —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb 3.80 —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., fib. dms., 100 to 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms., works lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .77 —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb 1.14 1.50
Standard, dms. lb 1.10 - 1.60

If the above advertisement could have been written by you—then look no further. Just get in touch with Oronite and talk over your phenol requirements.

Oronite has always been willing to invest to meet its customers' growing demands. Proof of this is the fact that Oronite's phenol plant capacity has been increased almost 50% since this plant began production just five years ago.

So if your process requires a highly pure phenol, or if you want to be assured of a most dependable source of supply — now and in the years ahead — just contact any Oronite office and discuss your needs.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
A CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY SUBSIDIARY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES • 200 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, California
SALES OFFICES • New York, Boston, Wilmington, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle
Foreign Affiliate: California Chemical International, Inc., San Francisco, Geneva, Panama
6239

b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid)
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd E lb 1.80 - —
fib dms, smaller lots, dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works, lb. 48 - 50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.l., works lb. 38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. 23¾ .26
nubs, bgs. lb. 33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. lb. 20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. 22¾ .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb 17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms., works lb 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. 15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports New Orleans ton 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l. mines short-ton. 4.498 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.148 - —
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short ton. 5.728 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short ton. 6.628 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l. bulk, same basis short ton. 7.518 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.59.
Phosphoric acid, tood grade, 75%, chys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
chys., t.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, chys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
chys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
chys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 14½ 15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .12½ 13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - .19
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ .18½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb 65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls dlvd. E of Rockies lb 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Pichloralphenolsulfacetamide, fib dms., 1,000 lb lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF fib dms lb 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 43 .43½
dms., t.c.l., works, frt equald lb 44 - —
tanks, same basis lb 415 .422
b-Picoline 98% dms. t.l., works lb 1.05 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5/C dms. c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works lb 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l. same basis lb 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF bbls lb 85 - —
Tech bbls lb 44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs lb. 1.50 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate USP bots. vials. oz 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .68 - —
Mexican, bgs lb .57 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF dms. lb 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns lb 2.10 - 2.48
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms. t.c.l ex whse New York, lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml. dms., c.l., works, lb. .0631- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse. New York, lb .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
NF, rectified, dms., incl., t.c.l., works, South lb. .49 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse. New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. t.c.l., ex whse New York lb. 35½- —
Pink root, bls. lb 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.80 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.23 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .86 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .89 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld.lb. 1.06 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - —
Piperonyl butoxide dms. dlvd E lb 4.50 5.65

PITCHES
Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 82.00 -85.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 12.50 - —
Poke root, bls lb .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk, 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000 lb lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum chips bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs lb .37 .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
Potash, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms. t.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb .18½ .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb 16.00 22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran. bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls. dms lb. .20 - —
Dom., tech. powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dom., hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms. c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb .12¼- —
NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran. 25-lb metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs or more works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l. works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs. c.l. works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb dms. same basis, lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999 in lots, works, lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms. t.c.l. works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms. works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½ .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .34½- .36½
bagged, 60% minimum K2O same basis ton. 25.60 -26.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .35 - .37
Potassium muriate, bagged, 60% minimum K2O, same basis. ton. 25.90 -27.10
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs 18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 9.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs 11.00 -12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran. powd. 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentahorate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 219.50 - —
dms. ton lots, ex whse ton 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .19 .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 - —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.15
bgs. t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. t.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- 10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt alld. E lb. .776 - .848
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½- .69½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib dms. t.c.l., works lb. .52½ 55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
dms. 100-500 lb lots lb 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propenyl guaethol, dms lb. 24.30 -27.00
b-Propriolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .87 - —
Propionic acid syn. pure dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
a-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .30 - .38
Blonde bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .42 - .48
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03¾- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs ton lots lb .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. 60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton. 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.60 - 9.80
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 45.90 -46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.35
purif., 20%, dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 - —
dms t.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works, kilo. 175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 5.00 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP bots. lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. .74½- .77
Quinine, NF, cns. 100-oz lots oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP cns oz. .27½- .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns oz. .23 - .26
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .23 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .50¾ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .51¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

H salt, paste, dms frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. 1.08 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms lb. .14¾- .15
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Rare earth chloride, 46%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Rare earth, oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.15 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

RED PIGMENTS
Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb. 14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 36.00 - —
Riboflavin, USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo. 104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., t.c.l. lb. .14½- .15
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split)
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian bots oz 72.00 —
Turkish bots oz. 55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .97 - 1.20
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 13.50- —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 14.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.50 - —
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.53 - —

Safflower oil, dms., New York	lb.	.1785-	.1830
tanks, Atl. Coast	lb.	.1585-	—
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins	lb.	25.00	—
Safrol, dms.	lb.	.70	—
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs.	lb.	.40	—
Greek, cns.	lb.	.16	—
Italian, cns.	lb.	.18	—
Sage oil, clary, bots.	lb.	20.00	-30.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	2.85	- 3.25
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.25	- 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald	lb	1.23	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	—
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms	lb.	1.05	—
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld	lb.	.37¼-	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs or more	lb.	.38½-	—
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd	lb.	39¼-	—
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.43½-	—
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.50½-	—
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.53½-	—
Salicylic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.52½-	—
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.55½-	—
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.57½-	—
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb	.60½-	—
Salol, NF, gran., bbls. kgs	lb.	1.20	—
Powdered salol 25c per lb higher			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs		1.09	—
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs		1.34	—
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	28.00	—
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)			
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs.	lb.	.65	.66
powd. fib dms	lb	.75	.76
Sandalwood oil, cns.	lb.	16.00	-17.50
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt equald	lb.	1.03	—
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No stocks	
Sassafras oil, artif., dms.	lb.	.43	—
Nat., dom., dms.	lb.	1.45	- 2.15
Savory oil, cns	lb.	4.75	—
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.85	—
Powd. bgs., frt. alld. 100% basis.	lb.	.95	—
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	13.00	—
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.69½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71½-	—
Purified, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.65½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67½-	—
Seidlitz mixture fib dms. 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½-	—
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.31	- .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	7.00	—
Senega root, bls.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls	lb.	.22	—
siftings	lb.	.18	—
Senna leaves, Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.22	—
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.18	—
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.14	—
pods, bls.	lb.	.28	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	—
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	6.50	—
Sesame oil, USP, dms.	lb.	.38	- .39
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs.	lb.	.15½-	—
Lebanese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.19	—
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs	lb.	.21½-	—
nat., bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Salvadorian, nat., bgs	lb.	.16	—
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.46	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.47	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.48	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58	—
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.37	- .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots,	lb.	.34	- .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.32	- .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.			
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.48	—
tanks, works	gal.	.25	—
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	.18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	.17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	.16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse.	ton.	45.00	-55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh,, bgs. c.l., works.	ton.	20.00	—
bgs. l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	- .30½
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.	Troy oz.	.91⅛-	—
Silver cyanide, bots. 1,000-oz. lots,	oz.	.94¾-	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.95¼-	—
bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.96¼-	—
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots	oz.	.67¼-	—
dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.67¾-	—
bots., 250-500-oz. lots	oz.	.68¾-	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.			
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.15	—
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz	1.10	—
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns	lb.	40.00	-43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls	lb.	.30	- .35
Powd., bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Whole, bls.	lb.	.20	- .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.90	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs.		3.00	- 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.60	—
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.85	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs.		3.95	- 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.55	—
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		5.20	—
liq. 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	—
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	- 3.00
73% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	—
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs.		3.00	- 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.80	—
Soda, sal, cone., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs.		2.80	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14½-	—
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.15½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more	lb.	1.02	—
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted	lb.	1.90	—
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27	—
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dms., any quantity, f.o.b. works	lb.	.40	—
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works	lb.	.17½-	—
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.18	- .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works	kilo.	10.00	—
10-kilo dm., same basis	kilo.	10.35	—
5-kilo dm., same basis	kilo.	10.75	—
1-kilo bot., same basis	kilo.	11.00	—
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	—
USP, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld	lb.	.38	—
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.45	—
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.95	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.85	—
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.55	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.45	—
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works	lb.	.13	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	.14¼
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¼c. per lb. higher			
Sodium bifluoride, bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2025-	—
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs		2.00	—
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs		3.00	3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs		3.50	4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs		5.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs		5.45	—
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs		1.70	—
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.20	—
Sodium borate (see Borax)			
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms.,			
Sodium borohydride, c.l., works,	lb.	19.90	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	33.00-	40.00
Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH,, 100% basis, dms., works	lb.	15.00	—
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots.			
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.40	—
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)			
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.50	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l. t.l., works	lb.	.09	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.09½	.10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ½c. per lb higher.			
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs.	lb	.05	—
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb	.58	—
dms., 20-dm lots or more works.	lb.	.66	—
dms. smaller lots, works	lb.	.70	.73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb	.27	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb	.28	—
Sodium chromate, anhyd. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb	.14¾	—
fib dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼	.16¼
Sodium cromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.1015-	—
bgs. l.c.l.	lb.	.1065-	.1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd. 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.62	—
NF VIII, gran. bgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
USP XIV gran. bgs. c.l., same basis	lb	.29	—
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher.			
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb tots, works	lb.	.85	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.90	1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 98-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.193	—
dms., over 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.203	—
dms., 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.213	—
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.			

Cowles

Anhydrous Sodium Orthosilicate

DRYORTH

- The whitest,
- least dusty,
- most free-flowing,
- orthosilicate
- you can buy!

1885—75th Anniversary—1960

Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY

7018 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 3, Ohio

Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb dms., l.c.l. works lb. .18¾- —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250 lb dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¼ —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln dms. c.l., t.l., frt alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib dms. l.c.l., works, frt equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs 7.05 - —
bgs l.c.l. ex whse 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib dms.lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd 250-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. .84 - —
Tech. bgs. c.l. t.l. same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms. works lb. 1.25 2.50
25% soln in oil, dms. 50 lbs or less, f.o.b shipping point lb 2.20 - —
dms. 50-99 lbs. same basis lb 1.77 - —
dms. 100-999 lbs. same basis lb 1.20 - —
dms. 1,000 lbs or more same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25¾- —
Sodium hydroxide NF pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100 dm lots, lb 23½ 28
Sodium hydroxide tech (see Soda, caustic)
Sodium hypophosphite NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP 300-lo. dm., f.o.b works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd lb .21½ —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 6.50
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.40 7.00
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate octahydrate gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs 9.25 -11.25
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works ton 210 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs 13.93 - —
bgs. smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.18 -17.18
Sodium metallic bricks, c.l. works, lb. .21 - —
Fused 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalminate bbls. frt allo. lb 62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b shipping pt 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs. 6,000-19,900 lb lots works 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.35 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 4.45 —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 4.80 6.75
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.30 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd. dms., works, frt equald lb .92 .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate bbls. lb .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton 43.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 44.00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 —
dms. t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.05 7.65
Hydrated, flake bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 7.90
Sodium oxalate 98% bgs., works 100 lbs 12.25 —
99% bgs., works 100 lbs. 15.40 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate)
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .26 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .27½ .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms. c.l., same basis lb. .27½ .34
Powd., dms. c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½ —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide dms., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½ —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP (90 p [illegible]
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran. dms lb. .52 - .53
NF powd. dms [illegible] .55 .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.95 —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 8.35 9.40
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 8.10 - —
USP dried, powd bgs. dms., works lb .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 9.50 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 9.45 -10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l. frt equald 100 lbs 4.80 —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate tn dms 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium picramate, tech paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. 100 lbs 11.10 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 7.81 —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 9.21 9.71
Sodium salicylate USP dms. 1,000-lbs or more lb 78½ —
dms. less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb 81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
dlvd zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
dlvd zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
dlvd zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) All states E of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31°; Tex. E of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga., Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N of 31 and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31° Ga. Ark. W of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla. S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

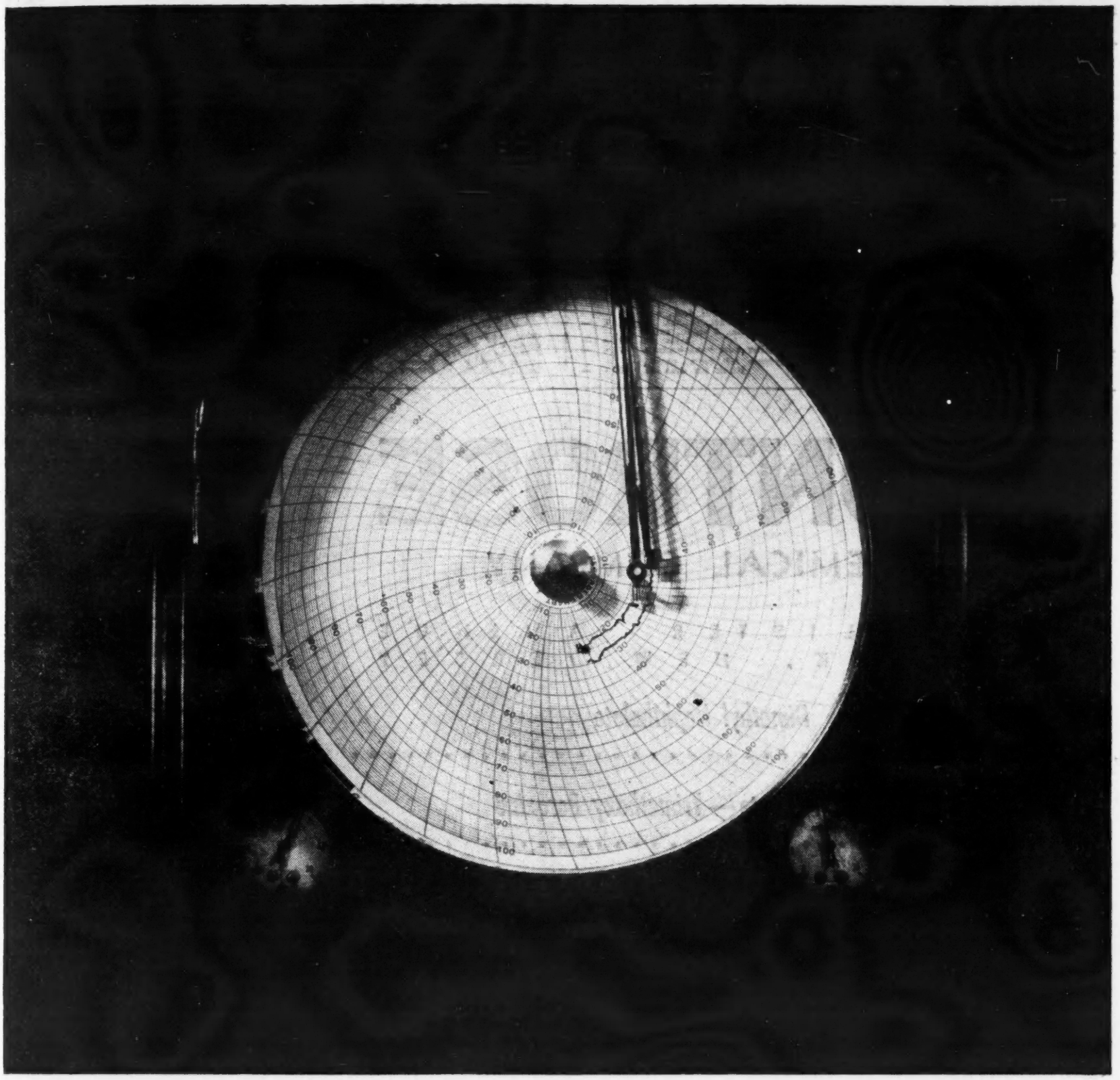
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works, 100 lbs 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
dms t.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks works 100 lbs 1.20 —
47° Be., 1:29.9, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., t.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 - —
52° Be., 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms. t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 3.50
tanks works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb higher
Sodium stannate, dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .653 - .692
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sodium sulfanilate bbls. works lb. .22 —
Sodium sulfate NF VII dried, powd., dms lb. 22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd, E. ton 54.00 - —
Sodium sulfate, tech., detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 26.00 - —
bulk c.l. works ton 32.00 —
USP, cryst. fib dms lb .17½ .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. works frt equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq. 46-44% tanks works, 100% basis ton 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms. c.l., works E. frt equald lb .06 - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l. works, E. frt. equald lb .05½ —
bbls. t.c.l., same basis lb .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide liq. 40% dms. c.l., works frt equald lb. .04½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .05¼- —
Sodium thiocyanate CP dms lb. .55 .65
Tech. anhyd. dms., 1 ton lots or more works lb. .317 - —
dms. less than ton lots works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate NF cryst bbls. lb. .13½- —
Tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs. t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns. c.l., works, lb. .14¼- —
ctns. 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns. 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms. c.l. frt alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb dms. c.l. frt alld E lb. .35½- —
10-lb cns., c.l. frt alld E lb .42 —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l., works frt equald 100 lbs 8.16 —
bgs. t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.56 8.96
Sodium trisilicate, powd. 1:3.2 bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 —
bgs. t.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.70 -13.13
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 —
dms. t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate tech kgs dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310°F-360°F b.r., 14°-16°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .31 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 - —
355 F-420°F b.r., 17°-18°C, m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .32 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211°F-265°F b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York gal. .235 - —
206°F-340°F b.r., 22°C m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York gal. .275 - —
319°F-380°F b.r., 27°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .285 - —
322°F-395°F b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .295 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, tib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib dms. smaller lots works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16¼- —
Cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Sorbitol, powd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- .23½
Chemically isolated new process, bgs., c.l. works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- .20½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton 58.50 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .07¾- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05½- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .121¾- .1230
tanks lb. .101¾- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1163- .1180
tanks lb. .0963- —
salad, dms. lb. .1185- .1215
tanks lb. .0985- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls. lb 75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 9.00 -11.25
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms lb. .1375- .1475
tanks lb. .1175- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1275- .1375
tanks lb. .1075- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .33
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb 2.10 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .803 - .825
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - 1.07
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .995 - 1.250
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .86 - .87
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.07 - 1.05
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs lb. .15¾- .18¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .15¼- .17¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .17¼- .20
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, Houston gal. .1475- —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12675- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .15 - —
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .04 - .041
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .04 - .041
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E lb. .92 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots, lb 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate NF, dms. lb 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 3.75
Styrax gum, USP cs lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .1467- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1667- —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .1217- —

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styralyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy lb. .0935- —
Sucrose acetate isobutyrate, 90%, dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .33¼- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .37 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns, works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo 6.61 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo 23.35 -24.45
USP, powd. dms. kilo 22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo 24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 6.60
dms kilo 23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo 24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo 19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo 18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 16.00 —
dms. t.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs 17.50 -18.50
Gran., dms. c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 14.75 —
dms., l.c.l. t.t.l., works 100 lbs 16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF, reg., 1,000 lb., frt. equald lb. 1.50 - —
NF, fib. dm., frt. equald lb. 1.55 - —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary dms kilo 16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms. c.l., frt. alld lb .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb .23 - —
Sulfapyridine USP XV powd. bots tins kilo 15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo 16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.90
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000 lb lots or more lb 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 2.60 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton 23.50 - —
Sulfur, crude, export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, long-ton 25.00 - —
US and Canada f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., rcg., bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs. mines 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.90 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works frt equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq. coml., cyls., works, frt equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride 55-gal non-ret. dms. c.l., frt equald lb. .04½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - 2.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
Sulfuric acid, 98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works ton 23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l. works, frt alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra cs. t.c.l. same basis lb .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb 4.00 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb 2.00 3.05

T

2,4,5-T dms. c.l. works frt equald. lb 1.18 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l. works, frt equald lb 1.24 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb 1.29 - —
Talc dom. fibrous New York grd bgs. c.l., works ton 28.00 —
bgs. t.c.l. works ton 31.00 -36.00
fibrous, New York 99.5% 325 mesh bgs c.l. works ton 31.00 —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —



The quality vigil

The flow-controller you see above is one of the sensitive regulators in the 75 foot-long control panel at Armour's plant in McCook, Illinois. The panel contains 155 other gauges and dials. These instruments keep round-the-clock control and records of every stage in the processing of fatty acids.

Continuous quality control enables Armour to produce high quality products, such as Neo-fat® 18. This is Armour's Commercially Pure Stearic, with an extremely low iodine value, high melting point, and an exceptionally high stearic acid content. Neo-fat 18 is especially noted for its stability, purity, and uniformity from lot to lot. These Armour advantages assure your own products longer shelf-life, better performance and a quality reputation.

We'll be happy to furnish samples on request. If you'd like to learn more about Armour's quality control, you are welcome to visit McCook. Phone or write for details.

ARMOUR INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

®Division of Armour and Company • 110 North Wacker Drive • Chicago 6, Illinois

Talc, fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l., works, ton 38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton 80.00 - —
ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .02⅞
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .05¾- .06¼
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06¼
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼ .11¾
dms., l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .12¼
tanks, works lb. .06½- .09¾
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾- .08
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, lb. .05¾- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .07¼- .07⅝
bulk, f.o.b. lb. .06¼- .06⅝
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05 - —
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05½- —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .05¼- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08½- .08¾
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .13¼- .15¾
tanks lb. .10¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .14¾- .17¼

Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .16
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.75
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia New York bulk, unit-ton. 4.75 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.25 - —
Tannic acid, NF fluffy bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.06 - 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.96 - 1.99
Tech., dms. lb 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 6.60 - 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tar acid oil, 50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —

Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .80 - .90
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd E. of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .32 - —

Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. 72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. 33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.25
NF, white, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech. white cns. lb .40 1.85
Thymol, fib dms lb 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.00 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., t.o.b. Jacksonville Fla ton. 180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y ton. 205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots same basis. ton. 215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo. 109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo. 90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. kilo. 22.50 -24.00
33⅓ dry, powd., bots. kilo. 30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

TOLUOL
Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

100 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Isophthalate

Trimethyl Borate — Trimethoxy Boroxine

T.C.P. — Tricresyl Phosphate

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T. — Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28% — 40%

D.D.V.P. — Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate
(Minimum 95% Purity)

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

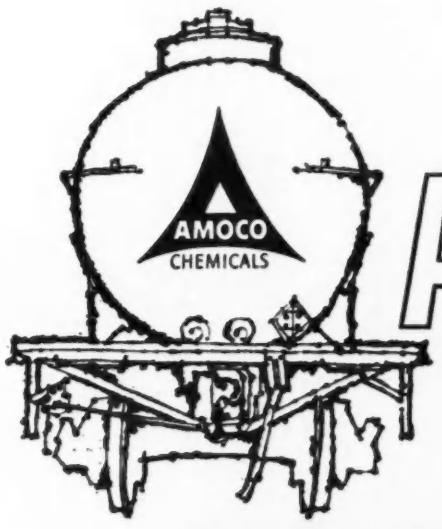
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ref. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ref. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .65 - —
Tributyrin, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt equald lb. .12 - —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., rets. cbys. works frt adjusted. lb 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .50 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .35½- —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l., t.l. works. lb. .50 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd E. lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., t.c.l., frt equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E. lb. .17½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagon and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E. lb. .18 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 35.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., New York lb. .33½- .33½
tanks, imported, N. Y. lb. .21½- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. 21¼ Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls. works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil NF, cns., cms lb. .28 - .30
Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald. lb. .28 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23¼- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd E ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald. ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 15.00 - —
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 15.00 - —
whole, tins lb. 15.50 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100.-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40% bgs. works lb .0675 - —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 16.50 - 17.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 14.00 - 15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .125 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b. dest. frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .02¼- —
Virginia type red, bbls. works lb 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼ —
Vitamin A acetate, dry 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 65.00 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 43 88 —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 33 75 —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. 09½- —
Vitamin B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B, (see Riboflavin and Yeast).



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- Adhesives
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- Dielectric in condensers and capacitors
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AMOCO CHEMICALS CORPORATION
910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 80, Illinois

Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tons gram 120.00 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots. on 1-5 kilo dms. gram 1.43 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram 1.43 - —
Vitamin B_{12} oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram 110.00 - —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo 138.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12} 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld gram 1.15 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld gram 1.15 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin D, dry, 850,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin)
Vitamin H (see Biotin)
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner)
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum)

W

Wahoo root bark bls lb 2.25 2.50
Warfarin 0.5% dms. 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.93 - —
dms. 25-49-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
dms. 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal dms gal 12.25 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb .21 - .22
White precipitate USP powd. dms., lb 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb .22 - —
Thin, rossed, bls lb .22 Nom.
Wintergreen oil, USP nat. northern, cns lb 6.35 - 17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns lb 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb .22 - —
Wollastonite fine bgs. c.l., works ton 39.50 - —
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 - —
Medium bgs c.l. works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed Levant bgs lb 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb 4.75 - 5.00

X

Xylene coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal .29 - —
Lackawanna N. Y. gal .28½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal .29 - —
Middletown Ohio gal .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal .29 - —
Philadelphia dist gal .29 - —
Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Pittsburgh dist. gal .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b works:
Bayonne N. J. gal .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal .29 - —
Chicago Ill. gal .28½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal .29 - —
Houston, Tex. gal .27 - —
Philadelphia Pa. gal .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal .28 - —
Wood River, Ill gal .28½- —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb .08 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb .09 - —
tanks, works lb .06½- —
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb .1645- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C. dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.25 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis, gal 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.15 - —
3,4-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld lb 1.15 - —
3,5-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb .38 - —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns lb 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb .47 - —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb .52 - —
Yeast, brewers, USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb .56 - —
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb .60 - —
Torula, USP dlvd lb .18 - —

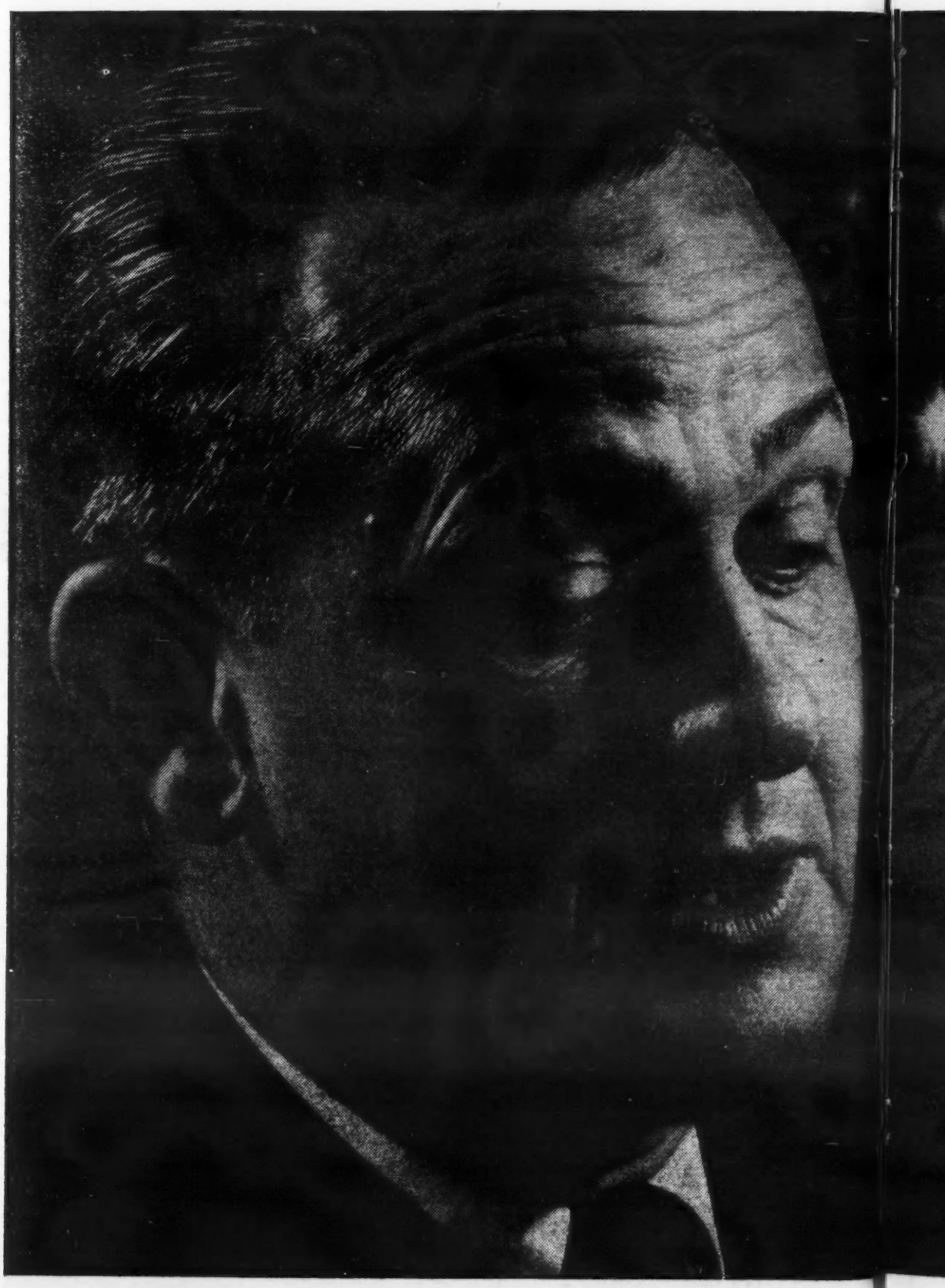
YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls lb .40 - .45
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb 7.00 - 22.00
extra, bots. lb 28.00 - 33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb .29¼- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs. same basis lb .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb .26 - —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
fib dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate bbls. dlvd. lb .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .57 - —
Zinc dust, comt., bbls., c.l., works, lb .17 - —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb .16½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb .18¼- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb .12½- —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb .13 - —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb .15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld lb .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb .15⅞- —
leaded, 50% bgs., c.l., same basis lb .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb .16⅝- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb .17¼- —
red seal, ogs., c.l., same basis, lb .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb .16¼- —

—Continued on page 63



Delaney Clause Here to Stay: Harris Says People and Congress Back It

—Continued from page 3

questions that could have been regarded as antagonistic.

An expected flare-up over his handling of the cranberry and poultry contamination issues of a while back failed to materialize although the secretary invited criticism by going into both situations in great detail. It was evident that he was well prepared to support his position at all points where friction had developed in the past.

As previously announced, two changes were proposed to be made in the bill by Mr. Flemming—in the so-called "grandfather" clause to cancel out the exemption of products given prior sanctions under the new drug law, and in the Delaney amendment to remove the flat ban on use of carcinogens in feeds if there is no evidence of the cancer-producing material in the food consumed by humans.

The change in the grandfather clause is to reach the situation that has developed in connection with the use of diethylstilbestrol in animal feeds.

As matters now stand, those feed mixers who obtained approval for use of the drug prior to the food additives law are permitted because of the grandfather clause, to continue this use. Newcomers, however, are barred from using the drug because tests have shown it to produce cancer and it thus conflicts with the Delaney clause.

Newcomers Likely to Be Included

If the change is made in the Delaney clause as recommended by Mr. Flemming, the probabilities are that the government will permit the use of the drug by newcomers instead of banning it entirely in animal feeds as was thought when Mr. Flemming first criticized the grandfather clause in most vigorous terms some months ago. This was indicated in the following statement of the secretary:

"We believe the Delaney clause should be modified to provide that additives used in animal feed which leave no residue either in the animal after slaughter or in any food product obtained from the living animal be exempt from the provisions of the clause. A comparable amendment to the anti-cancer clause in the color additives legislation under consideration would be appropriate.

"If it can be demonstrated that a chemical or drug that induces cancer in animals when added to their diet can be used in such a manner that it does not harm the animal and so as to leave no residue in food consumed by man, the department should be in a position to approve its use.

"Certainly the use of a specific drug cannot be characterized as hazardous to man if there is no carcinogenic residue in the food which he consumes."

Delicate Tests Run

When questioned earlier on the matter of stilbestrol and how the grandfather clause operated to deny its use to some while permitting others to use it in animal feeds. FDA Commissioner George Larrick said that the agency had been able to run tests of as low as two parts per billion on the drug and had been unable to find any residues in the meat of cattle or sheep which had either consumed the drug or had it implanted in the ear.

The big question mark as to the attitude of Rep. James J. Delaney of New York, reognized leader of the forces favoring a strong anti-cancer clause, towards the changes proposed by Mr. Flamming in the Delaney clause remained unanswered.

Mr. Delaney testified on the legislation before the committee saying that he favored the strongest kind of control law on color additives because, unlike food additives having values in the field of nutrition, preservation, texture, etc., color additives have nothing in their favor except eye appeal.

He added that he supports the Haarris bill, HR 6724, with the cancer clause, "as written." He also said, however, that he endorsed the statement of Mr. Flemming. He was not questioned as to Mr. Flemming's proposed change in the cancer clause.

In testifying on behalf of the certified coaltar color manufacturers, Mr. Schramm agreed to inclusion of an anti-cancer clause in the legislation, but suggested that it be moved from that part of the bill where it would become an automatic ban and be placed in the other part of the bill which gives the secretary discretionary authority in passing on the safety of colors.

Recalls Flemming's Testimony

He recalled Mr. Flemming's testimony that when the scientists demonstrate that a safe level for a carcinogen can be established he (the secretary) would ask congress to remove the ban and give him authority to fix tolerances. Mr. Schramm said, however, that this approach is undesirable because it would:

- Freeze the cancer problem to the state of present scientific information without allowing any flexibility for future action in the light of ever-increasing knowledge.
- Single out for special and prohibitory treatment an element, cancer potentiality, which is but one of the many complex factors which bear on the basic test of safety and really adds nothing to the test.
- Require congress to make a scientific judgment in the future.

"For all of these reasons," Mr. Schramm said, "we favor omitting any cancer provision in the legislation. We would leave it to the secretary to deal with carcinogenic manifestations, as simply one of the elements to be considered in determining safety.

"We are confident that his discretion would be employed in the light of the best scientific information available so that the consuming public would be completely protected while at the same time there would be no unnecessary interference with legitimate interests of the producers and users of colors."

Would Have Provisional Clearance

The Toilet Goods Association urged a change in the bill that would bring all colors that were certifiable as of January 1, 1960, under the terms of the legislation. In effect they would have provisional clearance until safety tolerances could be established. The bill now provides such clearance only for colors still certified as of the day prior to enactment.

The purpose of the amendment, it was explained by Dr. Paul G. Lauffer and Fuller Halloway, representating the association, is to meet the problem of the lipstick producers facing the prospect of having seventeen important coaltar colors decertified February 1. Without the January 1 cut-off date, they will have to wait until the color bill becomes law before can move to put the colors back in use.

Rep. Lenor K. Sullivan of Missouri urged the committee to take its time on the legislation because the bill tends to "weaken the protections" of the food, drug and cosmetic act. "And this is certainly no time in our history to be weakening the consumer protections of our laws," she said.

NACA States Its Position

Joseph A. Noone, technical adviser to the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, urged the committee to include an exemption in the bill for pesticide products now covered by the federal insecticide act and the Miller pesticide law so as to avoid such products being subject to dual pre-testing requirements.

HEW Secretary Flemming is understood to have this matter under consideration now and is preparing a letter to the committee stating his views that the proposed color law is not intended to include pesticides. Mr. Noone said in answer to committee questioning that such a statement of policy by the secretary would satisfy the industry.

At the conclusion of Mr. Noone's statement, the committee recessed further hearings on the color bill until February 10.

Jim Weaver,
who supervised construction of new type chlorine and caustic soda tank cars, says
you'll like doing business with Columbia-Southern

Jim Weaver and other members of Columbia-Southern's Traffic Department have pioneered a long list of improvements in the safe and economical shipping of chemicals. The company's new fleet of tank barges incorporates many special features designed for more efficient handling of bulk quantities. Columbia-Southern's liquid caustic tank cars were the first to use a special lining that permits delivery of high concentration caustic—free from metallic pickup. Also, Columbia-Southern developed the use of the dome safety platform on tank cars, as an effective safeguard against accidents during loading and unloading.

This *customer-oriented* attitude is common to all Columbia-Southern activities. For example, Columbia-Southern caustic soda is available in a variety of forms and grades, providing each customer with the particular caustic best suited for his facilities and needs. Customers can choose from solid, flake (in fine or medium particle size), or liquid (in 50% or 73% concentration). In addition, there's a highly purified grade of liquid caustic, for special uses such as rayon manufacture. And your Columbia-Southern Technical Service Representative is always available for professional consultation on the proper application of these various forms of caustic soda.

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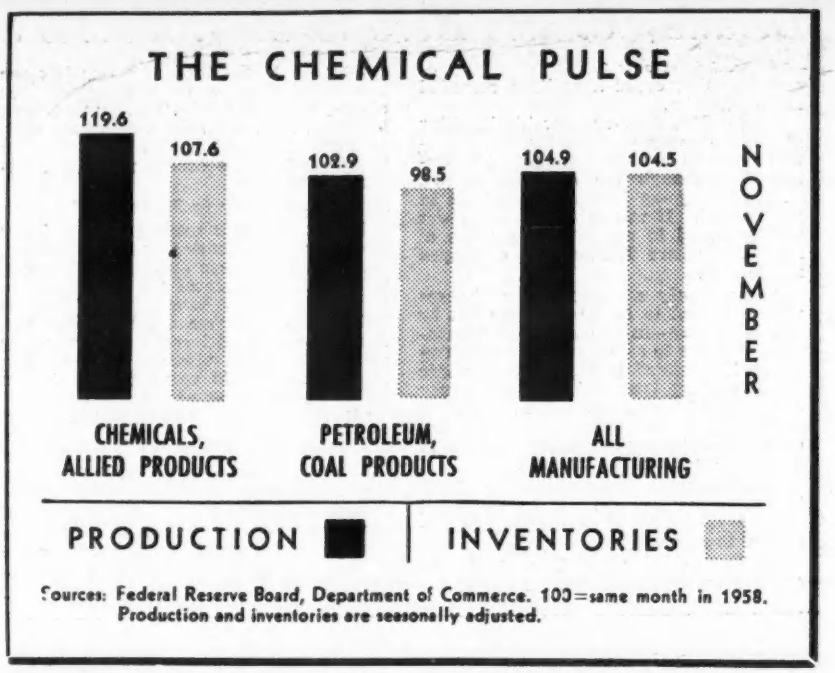


Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Department of Commerce. 100=same month in 1958. Production and inventories are seasonally adjusted.

Blocking the Push

Behind the quite generally held and widely expressed belief that at least the early sixt'es are going to be "good for business" one of the most frequently voiced reasons has been that consumer buying will attain and maintain new records in volume and value. There is now, however, a growing feeling that such promotion is not going to come up to expectat'ons. The doubt is being engendered by a feeling that the buying public is being made wary in a number of directions by what it can—and does—read in the public press about what is being suspected and more or less effected in governmental probings into misleading, false and fraudulent practices in advertising and into price-gouging.

Anyone who has the ordinary run of personal contacts with the everyday customers in any retail area has heard express'ons of at least doubt on whether this or that was worth buying and expletive declarations of intentions not to buy other things which have been getting some sort of the bad publicity. The explanations made by executives in the lines involved are being taken with more than a grain of salt by a goodly proportion of those who have something to say in the matter of over-pricing. They have also read that "first earnings reports on 1959 operations show these corporations averaging a 22-percent gain in profits over 1958."

The latest opinions of the economic advisers of the federal administration do not include expectations that consumer buying is going to take the upsurge that was being predicted several months ago. The adv'sers have not given any reason for the change, but they do say that they still expect the change to be gradual.

Sellers should busy themselves in connection with the reformation launched in certain advertising circles and dig into doing a better job of selling for themselves. The consumer has needs—and he has the wherewithal for their satisfying.

What Is "The Economy"

When one has adequately informed himself on the data presented in the recent economic report by the President of the United States, read the expression of fears by the president of the Conference on Economic Progress and got a line on the AFL-CIO pronouncement on needs in basic areas of the American economy, he is very much, if not wholly, at a loss for a comprehensive, convincing concept of just what is meant by anybody who in any way refers to "the economy." President Eisenhower's theory has a basic scope of the "diffusion of well-being," that term embracing all sorts of things, from air-conditioning and automobiles to television and take-home pay.

The "economic progress" leader did not see much well-being, declaring that "wages have not r'sen far enough to provide consumption on the part of wage-earners that would help us keep our resources fully employed." He also declared that those resources were being wasted and set forth a number of needs to which they could—and should—be applied.

In a communication to the chairman of the congressional joint economic committee, the AFL-CIO president declared that there is a need for balanced economic growth and full employment, for aid for lower-income groups, education, housing and development of "neglected natural resources."

President Eisenhower ran head-on into the opposition of professional economists with his declaration that "price reductions warranted by especially rapid productivity gains must be a normal and frequent feature of our economy." The professionals hold that more efficient productivity should be translated into higher profits, not lower prices.

The man in the street—not Wall street—looks upon the economy as something more or less beneficial—or harmful—to everybody. He knows that its effects must be distributed by way of various channels and that "tolls" will be collected on the passage of benefits. But, he believes that the benefits should be passed without being subjected to piratical exactions.

There is a need for an "official" definition of "the economy," setting forth in simple terms what is its relation to the national product and the national income. It would be usefully helpful in many necessary directions if the stating of the national product were done in terms of both volume and value in order that a proper recognition of its unit relativity could be got and the nature and extent of its actual "progress" be calculated. Because of the instability of the value of the dollar, the progress of the economy, when stated in terms of value alone, is clouded with very very much doubt.

World Trade for USA

In the recently expressed opinion of the National Foreign Trade Council, the United States will "hold its own as the world's leading trader this year." Not all students of world trade conditions are ready to agree with that view; some of them have more than a little doubt that this country was the world's leading trader at the beginning of this year. The NFTC balance of payments group has said that this year will see a sharp 12 percent rise in merchandise exports and a 4-percent increase in imports.

Those who have enough optimism or something to go along with that expectation should start right now in the doing of something to effect its realization. There is some timely advice for them in the January 11 issue of "Foreign Commerce Weekly." It starts with these pertinent words: "Failure of US companies to respond to repeated letters of inquiry from foreign importers, distributors and agents seeking representation for the sale and distribution of US products abroad has brought an increasing number of complaints to the US Foreign Service. The interest of a foreign businessman in trade with the United States is worthy of the time and effort required for the acknowledgement of any inquiry. Good business practice, as well as simple courtesy, dictates a reply."

In the January 18 issue of the same publication is a usefully informative printing of excerpts from an address on "Foreign Trade Prospects Explored" by the assistant Secretary of Commerce for international affairs. It will teach would-be foreign traders much that they should know.

One of the big problems in what US traders will have to face in their endeavors to do any leading in world trade is that presented by the trading policies to be set up in Europe under the new international arrangement in which this country is a participant. They have a lot to learn in that area of world competition.

The trade world for US business is not all on the other side of the Atlantic. Those who are interested in such trade should do a lot of thinking and planning on the basis of the recent announcement that Brazil and Russia had entered into a trade accord on a three-year exchange of coffee for petroleum. This country has petroleum and needs coffee—and it is expected to "hold its own as the world's leading trader."

Washington Talks It Over

They're Looking to the Chemical Industry Again: Congress and the Department of Agriculture Both Want the Men With the Test Tubes to Find More Outlets for Farm Surpluses.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Secretary of Agriculture Benson's acreage curtailment programs to reduce farm surpluses has largely been a failure, and pressures are mounting in congress for new accents on agricultural research to find additional uses for farm products. Both congress and the Department of Agriculture are looking to the chemical industry to point the way.

Two versions of a stepped-up research program are currently pending in congress, awaiting the action of Speaker Rayburn which will send them to conference where the differences between the senate and house can be ironed out.

One is a bill, S 690, passed last year by the senate for a "crash" agricultural utilizer research program, and the other is a substitute proposal passed by the house, HR 8639, for a broader program that would include research into marketing and production as well as utilization.

Worthwhile new uses for farm products must be practical. Scientists today can make anything from agricultural products that can be made from other organic raw materials, such as petroleum. But the trick is to create from agricultural materials the properties desired in the final product, and the final product must be able to sell at a competitive price.

The scientists are not interested in "one-shot" uses for farm commodities that are not economic—for example, industrial alcohol from grain—when technical feasibility has been demonstrated but economic practicality has not.

What they are eyeing with envy is the potential large-volume market for agricultural raw materials in the plastics industry. Use of plastics in our economy is expected to continue expanding by leaps and bounds. Total annual consumption of plastics, about 6.6 billion pounds, may well increase to some 10 billion pounds by 1965 to supply demands for such products as packaging and industrial films, molded and extruded products, plastic foams, containers, paints and synthetic rubber.

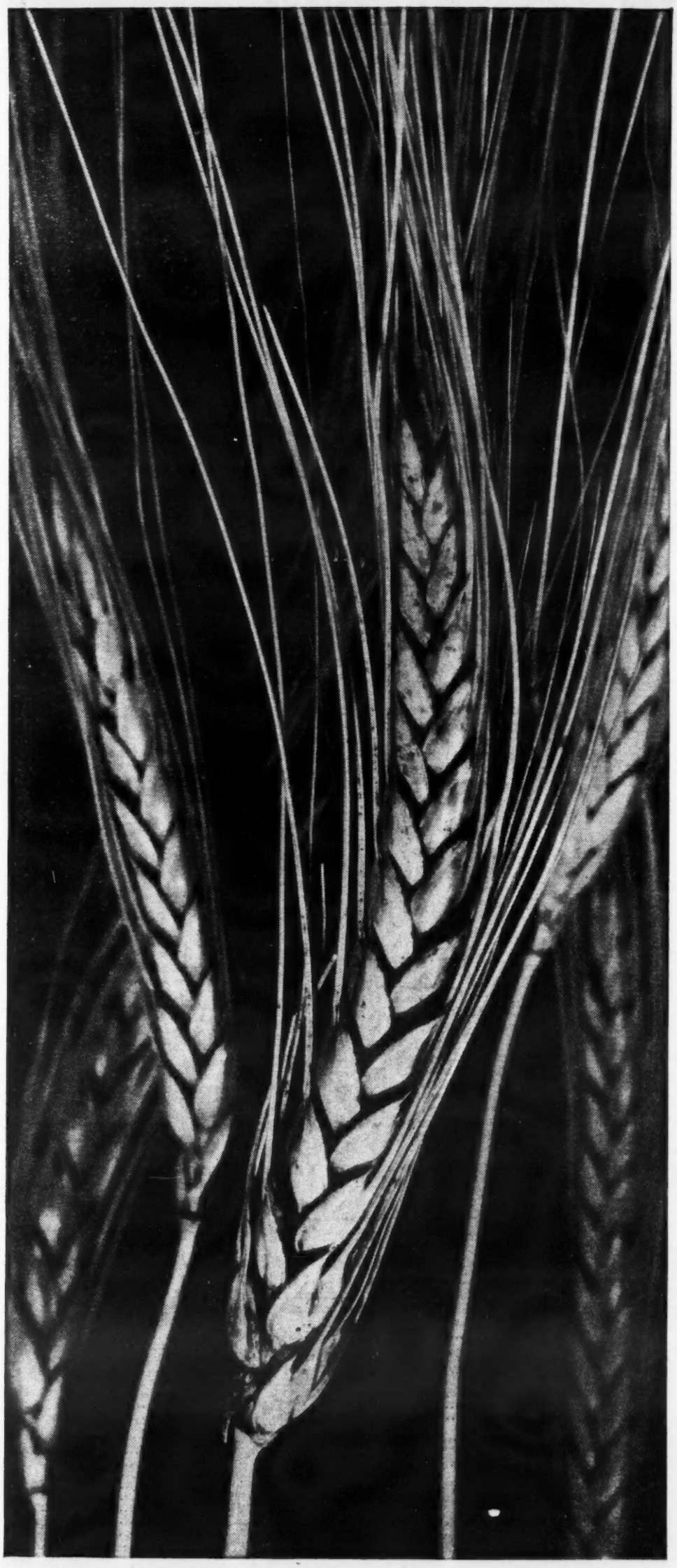
Agricultural raw materials are suitable for the manufacture of a multitude of plastic products, if they can be made economically. The vegetable and animal oils, starches and proteins are good starting materials for plastics production.

OPD'S BOOKSHELF

Veterinary Drug Catalogue

This little volume, called VETERINARY DRUGS IN CURRENT USE, is an alphabetical listing of the drugs in current use by the veterinary profession. It also includes definitions of the various diseases together with other scientific descriptions pertaining to the animal health field. In many instances, the drug's therapeutic classification, uses, warnings and other posology are given.

•VETERINARY DRUGS IN CURRENT USE. By Rudolph Seiden. 128 pages. Springer Publishing Company, New York.



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Heavy Chemicals

The crazy-quilt pattern of prices, a feature of the sulfur market since last spring, is expected to continue in the months ahead, to characterize operations in that industry. While actual selling prices will resist profitwise forces tending to pull them back to list levels, neither will the latter move lower to coincide with the broadly prevalent discounts that have been available, according to a source close to the trade. It is felt that profit margins now range comfortable to tight and that even the most competitive elements in the industry are loath to clip them any closer to the break even point. At the same time competition is thought to be too strong to permit a restitution to former levels.

Trade sources are equally unanimous as to current business volume and outlook in the sulfur industry. It could hardly be better, these sources agree, what with the tremendous pace of sulfuric acid production, rubber making and output of a broad range of sulfates, including those produced by the fertilizer industry.

From another quarter of the heavy chemicals market comes a report that mercury prices, though unchanged, continue to take on a firmer tone in response to tightening supply. Trade sources again expressed their conviction that imports would decrease further in the months ahead and that this would bring a general firming of prices in the neighborhood of $10 a flask owing to its coincidence with a seasonal upturn of demand.

Against lighter buying interest, tin metal lost its 1 cent advance of a week ago, evincing undiminished strength. Lead volume was lower but with no diminution of price strength, while the zinc market was moderately active and steady in price.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended January 23, at 95.6 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 97.4 percent for the previous week and 90.5 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Tin metal, 1c. per lb.
Tin salts, ½c.-3/5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 30, 1959
106.82	106.73	108.53	104.28

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Boric—Makers are busy hustling this material into a broad spectrum of active outlets.

Chromic—Turn of the year upturn in industrial operations has prompted a sharp rise in chromic acid sales activity, trade sources report.

Hydrochloric—Calling for vast quantities of this acid right now are both the chlorinated solvent group of outlets and steel. Enough acid is available, trade people report, to take care of needs emanating from both quarters.

Sulfuric—American Iron & Steel Institute estimates that for the week just closed, steel output totaled 2,717,000 net tons, or 95.4 percent of capacity, as compared with an actual total of 2,727,000 tons, or 95.7 percent, for the previous week. Output a month earlier totaled 2,726 tons and a year ago, 2,178,000 tons, the Institute noted.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—With paper makers operating close to capacity (right at capacity, for all practical purposes), this material has not gone a-begging for markets, sources in and close to the trade report.

Still pending in the North Jersey area is start-up of a new alum facility. That prospect, first reported some seven or eight months ago, has made for the posting of a substantial discount in that area by producers already established there.

The discount remains in effect, it is reported, but has not and doubtless will not spread to other areas. For, in alum, there is little geographical overlap between shipping areas owing to the fact that it is uneconomical to ship the material over long distances.

Cadmium Chemicals—Due to a typographical error the price of cadmium chloride was incorrectly given here last week. The listing should have read $1.41½c. a pound for 100-lb. drums.

Cadmium nitrate prices are 80c. a pound in carloads, 82c. in 5,000-lb. truckloads and 84c. in smaller shipments.

Sulfur—Still prevailing are those soft edges that prices took on last Spring. In spite of very good consuming demand, the market remains keenly competitive, and this leads observers to believe that where actual prices have softened there will be no restoration of former levels in the immediate future.

As to the possibility of further declines, the generally held conviction is that profit margins now range comfortable to tight and that even the most competitive elements in the industry are loath to clip them any closer to the break-even point.

The assertion that business is good needs no qualification at this time other than to say that it could hardly be better, sources close to the trade aver. Rubber makers, responding to the record pace of manufacturing activities in Detroit, are absorbing sulfur in substantial volume. So too are makers of a broad range of sulfates, most notably those in the fertilizer trade where brisk seasonal activity is just now getting underway in earnest.

If, in view of this situation, observers might wonder why discounts of $3 to $4 a ton should be available at many points, the answer is simply "competition." This industry, despite its historical record of comparative stability (pricewise and otherwise), has never been subject to the centralization and cartelization that has occurred in relation to other basic commodities such as oil. Rather, the industry is composed of many independently operating companies whose attitudes toward

Inorganic Chemicals Output: November

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	November	October
Aluminum Chloride		
anhyd.	2,773	2,656
liq. cryst.	2,167	2,103
Aluminum sulfate, coml.	70,165	79,153
iron-free	4,245	3,774
Calcium carbide	82,160	75,855
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	39,197	43,000
solid	30,799	40,070
Chlorine gas	376,636	386,972
Hydrochloric acid	87,561	90,064
Hydrofluoric acid	8,135	8,249
Hydrogen peroxide	2,688	2,674
Nitric acid	268,462	268,720
Phosphoric acid	153,703	162,725
Phosphorus, elemental	31,342	31,372
Phosphorus oxychloride	1,854	2,183
Phosphorus trichloride	1,837	2,015
Potash, caustic, liq.	8,653	*8,713
Solid	1,372	1,394
Soda ash, syn., light	223,865	208,859
dense	188,754	192,931
Soda ash, natural	55,541	62,647
Soda, caustic, liquid	406,987	419,950
dry	40,034	44,723
Sodium bichromate and chromate	10,541	10,072
Sodium chlorate	7,558	7,617
Sodium hydrosulfite	2,821	2,640
Sodium metal	9,350	9,432
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	3,503	4,509
Meta	4,827	5,649
Tetra	7,814	10,458
Acid pyro	1,552	1,760
Tripoly	55,202	56,524
Sodium silicate	49,605	53,336
Sodium sulfate, anhyd.	22,853	22,389
Glaubers salt	8,670	9,563
Salt cake, crude	62,240	63,584
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,437,902	1,445,246

* Revised.

Heavy Chemicals

one another are not especially fraternal, those close to the trade say. "Free enterprise," these sources say, is particularly applicable to sulfur oerations.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—December output of primary aluminum is reported by the Aluminum Association at 162,996 short tons, up from November's 153,666 tons, better than last December's 152,301.

The total for the year works out to a whopping 1,953,039 tons as against only 1,565,556 in 1958.

The all-time record month, the Association reports, was July 1959, with 179,194 tons; and the all-time record quarter was the third of 1959: 520,216 tons.

Copper — Copper production declined in November, reports the Mines Bureau. It was lower at mines, smelters and refineries, the former off a full 13 percent to 25,900 tons, mainly because of a strike at the White Pine mine in Michigan which began in late October.

Smelter production from domestic and foreign primary materials dropped 13 percent; and refinery output, same basis, dropped eight percent.

Refined copper production from secondary sources at primary and secondary plants decreased 17 percent, the Bureau says.

Imports of unmanufactured copper, the agency goes on to note, totaled 68,500 tons, a thumping 53 percent increase over October: Imports of refined copper more than doubled, those of unrefined dropped three percent.

Exports of refined copper—the principal export class—declined for the third consecutive month, and were little more than half the October quantity, the Bureau says.

Mercury — Though unchanged, prices continue to take on a firmer tone in response to tightening supply, it is reported. Mercury was moved last week at a range of $211 to $215 a flask, large lots, the higher figure prevailing on most transactions, as a week earlier. Trade sources again expressed their conviction that imports would further decrease in the months immediately ahead and that this would bring a general firming of prices in the neighborhood of $10 a flask.

The tightening of supply, it was noted, would coincide with the seasonal renewal of buying interest.

Silver—Prices have been long unchanged at 91⅜c. a troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Against lighter buying interest, metal lost its advance of a week ago, declining 1c. to $1.00.

Titanium—Ingot output totaled 788,388 pounds in November, up sharply from October's 585,833, according to a report from the Census Bureau.

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HOOKER CHEMICALS PLASTICS

Mood Drugs: US Gets Into Act Via Antitrust

—Continued from page 3

of this business and Carter the other third.

Henry H. Hoyt, president of Carter Products, Inc., had this to say about the government suit: "Having read the complaint, we deny the charges in full. We have always conducted our business legally, fairly and properly in all respects."

American Home issued a similar statement.

Before the government dropped its litigative bombshell, Carter is generally conceded to have made out a strong case for itself at the senate drug hearing.

A major thrust by the drug probers was aimed at the price of "Miltown"—10.8 cents a tablet to the consumer against Carter's production cost of 0.7 cent. There was no implication that profit fills the gap.

Manufacturing Only Part of Cost

The Carter Products president pointed out that manufacturing is only part of the cost. These items must also be taken into account, he said: selling expense and administration; advertising promotion and clinical samples; research and royalties, and income taxes.

Thus, of the 5.1 cents a tablet it receives from the wholesaler, Carter must pay out 3.9 cents. The company's net profit thus figues out at 1.2 cents a tablet, he reported.

Mr. Hoyt felt that the price of "Miltown" is reasonable, and a reduction is unwarranted. What must be considered, he argued, is the high rate of obsolescence in the ethical drug field. In his opinion, it's unlikely that "Miltown" sales would go up if the prices were lower.

Dr. John Blair, the subcommittee's chief economist, said that Carter's net profit in 1958 for all its operations was 20.4 percent of sales, compared with 13.1 percent for twenty major drug firms.

Mr. Hoyt's counter argument: Carter spent thirteen profitless years in the ethical drug field and its profits in that area are "in constant jeopardy" from the research of other pharmaceutical houses. "It is scarcely reasonable," he declared, "to criticize four years' profits resulting from seventeen years' effort."

Also coming under attack was the Carter patent on meprobamate. The company's answer: The protection of the US patent system is essential for survival of such small companies as Carter. "If this protection is removed or even seriously impaired," Mr. Hoyt maintained, "the small company is doomed."

Subcommittee Error Noted

The Carter chief executive also called attention to the fact that a statement made at the steroid hearings—that "Miltown" sells in Argentina for 46 cents against $4.25 in this country—is wholly wrong.

He pointed out that his company does not sell in Argentina at all and that the tablets probably were made in the Argentine from meprobamate powder bought in Italy. Considering that the Argentine government has devalued the currency, he went on, such a comparison is meaningless.

"On the same basis of comparison," Mr. Hoyt observed, "in the Argentine a loaf of bread would cost 2 cents and a pound of steak would cost 25 cents, which is certainly unrealistic."

Sen. Kefauver allowed that the 46-cent figure was an error, adding that it had come from Sen. George Smathers of Florida.

Senate Majority Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, who has peppered the subcommittee all along with critical comments on its methods and statistics, made it very clear what he thought of this senatorial fluff:

Dirksen on the Smathers' Fluff

"Senators ought to be a little more careful what they dish out to the public to impeach an industry. I'll not be a silent partner."

Sen. Dirksen made good his threat the following day, filing an objection on the senate floor to the Wednesday afternoon hearing. Because a committee must have unanimous consent to continue hearings

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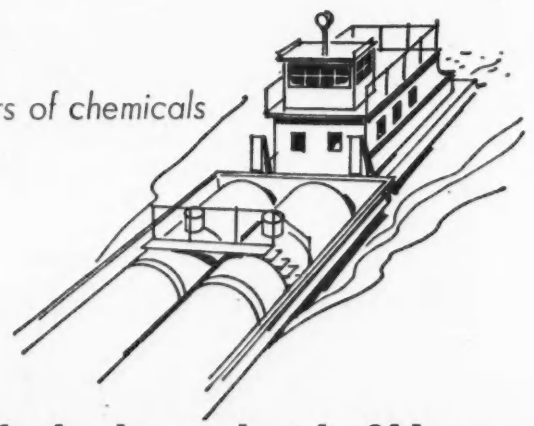

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when the senate is in session, the move caused an abrupt recess. The Illinois senator, however, later withdrew his objection.

The subcommittee turned up a number of hitherto confidential facts on Carter's bulk meprobamate business. It was noted that Carter—which buys its meprobamate powder from subcontractors—paid an average of $4.77 a pound in 1958. The company, which resells 62 percent of its bulk purchases, received an average price of $9.80 a pound in '58. About 500 tons of meprobamate were produced in that year.

Dr. Frank M. Berger, president of Carter's subsidiary, Wallace Laboratories, and an early developer of meprobamate, was an extremely effective witness in support of his company's advertising practices.

He flatly denied that meprobamate is habit forming, that physicians prescribe it on the basis of a hasty reading of medical ads and that it should be dispensed under the guidance of a psychiatrist.

Dr. Berger cited a long list of studies to controvert testimony given the subcommittee earlier by Dr. Heinz Lehmann of the Verdun Protestant Hospital, Montreal, Canada, and Dr. Fritz Freyhan, director of research of Delaware State Hospital.

Wallace's Reference Manual

Dr. Berger reported that Wallace issues an annual reference manual on meprobamate which lists and indexes a complete bibliography of articles on the tranquilizer, both favorable and unfavorable.

Asked by Sen. Kefauver why Wallace doesn't mention "Miltown's" side effects in its medical ads, Dr. Berger reminded the Tennessee lawmaker that beer and whiskey ads contain no such warnings—though both beer and whiskey can be addictive.

"There is overwhelming evidence to show," he stated, "that meprobamate, if properly used, is non-addictive."

Another view on drug industry ads came from Rep. John A. Blatnik of Minnesota, who two years ago headed a house subcommittee that looked into the advertising of prescription tranquilizers.

"There is no more dangerous area of false and misleading advertising than in the ethical drug field," Rep. Blatnik told the senate probers, "because the advertising goes to hard-working physicians and general practitioners who are oftentimes forced to rely on representations made in advertisements in deciding on proper treatment of patients."

Revision of FTC Act Urged

He said that federal responsibility in this area is "clear and must be diligently pursued" and urged the senate unit to recommend revisions in the Federal Trade Commission act that would clarify the commission's authority to investigate ads in this field for truthfulness.

The Minnesota congressman said that FTC has completely ignored its responsibilities because it has been uncertain whether the Wheeler-Lea act gives it the authority to regulate deceptive professional medical advertisements.

Alvin G. Brush, chairman of American Home Products, emphasized that tranquilizers "were developed by the ethical drug industry, on its own initiative, without financial support from governments, foundations, or similar groups."

He expressed concern that any tampering with the drug industry, which he described as "an amazing dynamic success for the good of all," might cripple or destroy its present and future achievements.

Mr. Brush estimated that American Home will have to invest about $20 million more in research during the next five years than in the past five because of the threat that 75 percent of its ethical drug products may become therapeutically obsolete within that time.

Risk and Obsolescence Factors

This, he said, points up the fact that risk and obsolescence are inherent factors in drug manufacturing.

On prices, he had this to say: American Home's ethical drug prices have fallen about 47 percent in the last twelve years. This compares with a rise of 22 percent in the general wholesale price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the same period.

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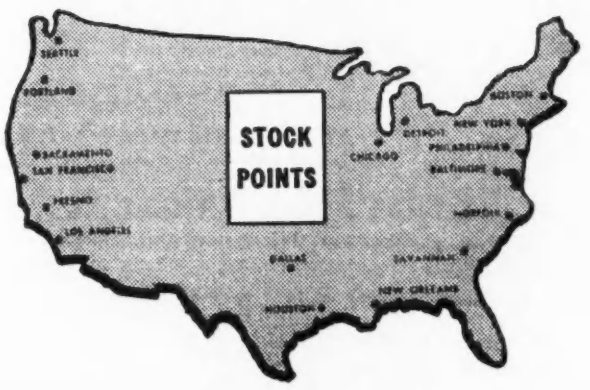

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Obituaries

James Hill, jr.

James Hill, jr., board chairman and chief executive officer of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, died January 27 in Paris, France. He was sixty-two years old.

Mr. Hill served in the US Treasury Department from 1922 to 1929. During the latter year he moved to Sterling Products, Inc., predecessor of Sterling Drug, as a tax consultant.

He was elected controller of the company in 1933 and treasurer in 1939. Two years later he became president. From 1949 to 1955 he was both board chairman and president. He relinquished the presidency in 1955 and assumed the duties of chief executive officer.

During his twenty-two years with Sterling, Mr. Hill held high posts with a number of trade and service organizations, including the presidency of the Proprietary Association of America.

Dr. D. A. McGinty, research scientist for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., died January 26 in that city. He was sixty-three years old.

Irvine R. O. Mathews, vice-president of Becton-Dickinson Comapny, East Rutherford, N. J., died January 21 in that city. He was sixty-three years old.

FDA Plans No Crackdown

—Continued from page 3

like other days," he continued. "The American people will continue to get adequate food without wild alarms, without mass seizures by the government of food additives that hadn't been cleared. In short we expect the world to continue to operate about the same way immediately after this law becomes fully effective as it does now."

Mr. Larrick also sought to set at rest some of the fears that have been expressed over deletion of methyl salicylate and oil of wintergreen from the latest list of cleared spices and flavors.

He explained that they were left off the list purposely because tests for safety are now being conducted by the FDA which will be completed in about a year.

"Meanwhile, we have no reason to question the current use of oil of wintergreen as a flavor nor any intention of taking regulatory action because of the facts now before us," Mr. Larrick said.

"We hope the food industry and consumers generally will accept the statement we made in the *Federal Register* about oil of wintergreen. There is no basis that I know of for any alarm on this subject."

Cosden Orthoxylene

—Continued from page 3

million pounds. Practically all of it went for use in production of phthalic anhydride—a good portion of it overseas.

Furthermore, it's not likely that domestic demand this year will reach the 1959 level. Reason: o-xylene won't work as well as naphthalene in domestic phthalic plants, and since the steel strike has ended, phthalic producers are again using naphthalene.

But Cosden, which has already sold up its entire 1960 output of o-xylene to Japan at a price in excess of 40 cents a gallon, isn't counting on the whims of domestic phthalic producers. The company talks metric tons rather than millions of pounds, since that's the style abroad.

Reason: Overseas phthalic capacity is expected to shoot past the 650-million-pound mark by the end of 1960, and more plants are being built or planned now which would boost potential ex-US even further in 1961. Capacity at the end of 1959 was 570 million pounds.

Japan has been most willing to use o-xylene for its phthalic plants in 1959. In 1960, it's believed that more will move to Europe than to Japan, as new phthalic units come on-stream.

To boost its overseas activities, Cosden has named Fallek Export Corporation, New York, to handle all export sales.

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Agricultural Chemicals

When the *Nordica* steams into Jacksonville, Fla., later this month, it will be toting 6,000 tons of potash muriate—the first shipment of the chemical from the Soviet Union to the US in several years. Through an agent here, the material, believed to be of Latvian origin, has been sold to fertilizer mixers in Jacksonville and Norfolk, Va. Price tag on the potash is 54 cents per unit, ex vessel. On a similar basis, listing on both French and West German material is 57 cents per unit.

A second shipment of approximately 6,000 tons, available for March delivery, is also up for sale. Later shipments? Who knows. Lacking the full story, trade people are reluctant to guess what future weeks will bring.

According to one source, the Soviet Union has failed to meet commitments in other countries. This indicates a supply shortage. On the other hand, it could mean the Soviet traders are shopping for better prices, or perhaps have political motives. Unlike the US, the Soviet Union seems to tie trade, foreign policy, and propaganda activities into one bundle for a maximum coordinated effect.

It's believed that the French or West Germans could have picked up the 6,000 ton order if they had known that people were shopping. As it was, they just lost out on a little "extra business." Overall, their sales are up for this season.

Trade sources indicate that between them, the French and the West Germans have picked up the tonnage supplied in previous years by the East Germans who very graciously bowed out of the US market at the end of last season.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 30, 1959
110.64	110.64	110.74	112.18

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Animal Proteins—Fishmeal production in 1959 set a record. Amounting to an estimated 302,000 tons, it was 19 percent higher than 1958 output of 248,000 tons.

Imports January through November were 127,000 tons in 1959, up 38 percent from 1958 (92,000 tons). Peru was the largest supplier of the product in the US.

Wholesale price for Menhaden meal in November 1959 was at the very low level of $124.37 per ton. Because of record menhaden catch, prices will probably remain low during the first quarter, the Interior department's Fish and Wildlife Service reports.

Potash—Spokesman for the firm that represents French potash interests here told OPD last week that their search for potential applications for bicarbonate of potash in fertilizers continues. Also working on the project: Tennessee Valley Authority.

As reported earlier (OPD 10/19/59), the French have found a way to manufacture bicarbonate of potash directly from the muriate. Less costly and less time consuming than the standard conversion procedure, the process is currently attracting the attention of several US firms—one of which reportedly is interested in a licensing arrangement.

Discovery of this new manufacturing process is, of course, responsible for the current search for new uses for bicarbonate of potash, which to date has been used in good volume industrially but only in the form of cottonseed hull ash as fertilizer.

The latter does, however, represent a potential market. Substituting bicarbonate for muriate in a liquid fertilizer, it's said, could boost the maximum plant food content of a given mixture from 27 units to 33 units.

Cost-wise, there would be no advantage in using bicarbonate in place of muriate. Several other factors, though, might bring about such a development. Not only do higher analyses fertilizers permit greater crop yields per acre but they also bring savings to producer and farmer alike in many areas, including transportation and storage. Also, the lower the analysis of the fertilizer, the more applications (and tonnage) are needed, thus costing the farmer both in additional time and labor.

But while usage of bicarbonate of potash in liquid fertilizers looks promising—in theory, at least—there appears to be no market for the chemical in solid forms. Reportedly, it is not compatible with the widely-used "ammoniated supers" and, in fact, causes a loss of nitrogen in mixtures of this type.

Likely marketplace in the US for "bicarbonate liquids" would be the Midwestern states. This works out fine since it would permit the French to ship the chemical to mixers in the area via the St. Lawrence Seaway. Not this season, of course, but maybe next.

Superphosphate—November production of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers amounted to 220,762 short tons (100 percent P_2O_5), compared with November, 1958, output of 211,183 short tons, the Census bureau reports.

Shipments of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers during the month totaled 131,522 short tons, or an increase of 6 percent over the volume shipped during the corresponding month of last year. Stocks held by producing plants on November 30, Census says, amounted to 329,903 tons, or, 13 percent more than those held thirty days earlier.

Pesticides

DDVP—An organic phosphate, DDVP (dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate) has been on the market for only a few years. Approved by USDA in concentrations of up to 0.5 percent by weight on sugar-based baits, the pesticide has diverse applications.

Because of its quick killing power, it is said to be particularly effective around stables, barns, poultry houses, garbage dumps and other areas where fly populations are large, and against houseflies which have developed resistance to other insecticides.

It has also been used successfully to control mosquito larvae and has been approved for this use when formulated as a spray to be applied to breeding areas by experienced pest control operators or Mosquito Abatement officials.

USDA has also approved the chemical for use as a fumigant in tobacco warehouses. The agency has not yet okayed two potential and promising applications, however. These are use as an insecticide for stored grains and as a pre-harvest spray on truck crops. But DDVP's volatility coupled with the fact that it leaves no residue would seem to make it ideally suited to usage in these areas.

In 55 gallon drums (about 600 pounds net), the price is $3.50 per pound; in 5 gallon pails $3.60 per pound; in 1 gallon cans $3.75, and for less than a gallon $4 per pound.

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, January through November, 1959. Included are percentage changes. All material is 100 percent P_2O_5 in short tons.

Grade	1959 *in shorts tons 100 percent P_2O_5* Production	Shipments	1959 *Percentage change from 1958* Production	Shipments
Normal and enriched	1,297,562	658,597	+11	+ 3
Concentrated	805,174	838,621	+ 5	+10
Other phosphatic fertilizer	299,796	292,219	+12	+12
Total	2,402,552	1,789,237	+ 8	+ 8

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y.

Methylamines Market Question: Why duPont Unit in Belle? Reply: Ethylamines

OPD Special Report on Methylamines

—*Continued from page 5*

den, S.C.—much closer to the projected Belle facilities than to the present Texas plant.

Dimethylacetamide is used by duPont's chief competitor in the field, Chemstrand Corporation, at its "Acrilan" plant in Decatur, Ala., also as a spinning solvent.

Whether or not this covers duPont's reasons for expansion, it's clear in the rest of the industry that capacity is plenty long enough now without any addition.

CSC, Rohm & Haas and Pennsalt

Hence, the three other methylamines producers—Commercial Solvents Corporation, Rohm & Haas Company and Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation—report that they plan no expansions at the present time. In fact, things have been pretty quiet in the methylamines market since 1953. In that year, CSC came on-stream with a new 15-million-pound-a-year plant in Terre Haute, Ind., and Pennsalt started up an 8-million-pound-a-year unit at Wyandotte, Mich.

What happened during that year must have been discouraging to anyone in the business. Capacity rose to 57 million pounds and output was 33.5 million pounds, or around 59 percent of in-place capacity at the end of the year.

Things were brighter in 1959, and a conservative estimate has it that production increased at least 13 percent over 1958 levels, to 37.6 million pounds—still well below capacity.

In fact, it's estimated that methylamines output by 1965 might reach 47.6 million pounds, if present trends hold. At that, output five years hence would be well below present capacity—even disregarding the duPont expansion.

DuPont's move can be attributed chiefly to internal considerations. Most of its methylamines output (outsiders say more than 80 percent) is consumed internally. What's more, the company will produce diethylamine primarily for captive consumption when it gets into the ethylamines business.

Expansion Not Felt Warranted

But other producers of the amines say they don't have plans for expansion at present, chiefly because they feel that markets—both internal and external—don't warrant it.

Why? A look at overall growth since the amines were first put out by CSC in the mid-twenties shows that while volume has grown respectably, it's taken more than thirty years to pass the 30-million-pound mark.

For a while, biggest use was in the manufacture of dimethylamine sulfate. This compound was (and is) used as a dehairing agent for hides. Rohm & Haas was second in the field, and duPont started production in 1929.

Growth has been slow since then, when the methylamines are compared with other chemicals. In 1950, production was 20 million pounds. Output didn't reach the 30-million-pound mark until 1959.

In seeming contradiction to the slow growth trend set during previous years, output jumped to 37.6 million pounds in 1959, and could reach 39.1 million pounds this year.

But industry sources are quick to point out here that 1958 was a recession year, and 1959's 13 percent recovery represents chiefly a bounce-back from the recession.

Further, based on past experience, they predict no more than a 4-percent-per-annum growth for the methylamines, at least during the foreseeable future. In fact, some sources feel that even this growth rate is too optimistic.

A key factor in production of methylamines (aside from finding customers for them) is that demand is predominantly in favor of the di-isomer. Historically, methylamines output is roughly 70 percent di, 19 percent tri and 11 percent mono—and this ratio isn't seen changing for the near future.

This is a tough problem to deal with, since in the standard methanol-ammonia reaction, all three are produced simultaneously. To boost di output, other isomers can be recycled, resulting in what amounts to a reduction in plant capacity.

In fact, some observers concede that when demand for dimethylamine has reached peaks in the past, trimethylamine —which isn't so easy to recycle as mono —has been burned to hike output of di.

Why is dimethylamine more popular than its coproducts? A look at its end-uses shows the following:

Dimethylformamide — Consumption of dimethylamine in manufacture of DMF could reach 7 million pounds this year. Production of DMF probably didn't account for 6 million pounds in 1958, and since then, about a million pounds of business was lost.

This loss came about owing to the petering-out of sales of DMF as a deicing (anti-stalling) agent for use as a gasoline additive. Other materials were found which do the job better.

However, increased consumption for spinning of "Orlon" acrylic fiber is expected to get DMF out of the doldrums. DuPont has no immediate plans to boost its "Orlon" capacity—judged now at around 120 million pounds a year.

However, current capacity is expected to be more fully used during 1960, if predictions about a sharp rise in acrylic fiber production hold true. This could more than offset the loss of gasoline additive demand. Further, there are indications that another "Orlon" expansion could take place during the early sixties.

Dimethylacetamide—This polar solvent has been used by Chemstrand Corporation to spin its "Acrilan" acrylic fiber since it started operations in Decatur, Ala. Consumption of dimethylamine in its manufacture could hit 3 million pounds this year.

Dimethylacetamide Excites Interest

There has been a great deal of interest in dimethylacetamide during the past couple of years. It's been made by several producers in small quantities, including Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Eastern Chemical Corporation, Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc., and Chemstrand.

Now, duPont is about to offer DMAC commercially, and a report has it that Monsanto Chemical Company is about to do the same. DuPont offered DMAC a few years ago, but gave up on it.

Now, however, interest has been awakened chiefly because: 1) DMAC is more stable and less toxic than DMF, spurring inquiry for possible drug use, and 2) duPont has various solvent uses for DMAC within its own operations.

Pesticides—This area, which includes insecticides, fungicides and herbicides, is believed to use dimethylamine in volume second only to that of DMF—some 5 million pounds a year at present.

Fungicides include thiram, vapam, ferbam (also used in some cases as soil fumigants). Dimethylamine is used with 2,4-D to yield the dimethylamine salt. It can also be used with 2,4,5-T, forming a soluble weed-killer.

In addition, dimethylamine can be used in the manufacture of various insecticides —naphthoquinone derivatives, parathion, repellants and systemics, such as OMPA (octamethylpyrophosphoramide).

Since their original impact on the market, this group of methylamine-derived pesticides has not shown spectacular growth. Some sources attribute this to the fact that as some of the products fall into disuse, others replace them, keeping actual sales figures on a treadmill.

Rubber Chemicals—It is in this field—for use as rubber accelerators and short-stops of the thiuram and carbamate family—that perhaps the most optimism exists.

This is chiefly due to anticipated growth for the rubber industry during the next decade, particularly the advent of new polymers and general increased consumption of the already-established materials.

Exports—Exports of dimethylamine—or of the other two amines, for that matter—are difficult, if not impossible, to pin down. This is because no Tariff Commission report of them exists, except in lumped-together categories.

Size of Export Market

The industry estimates that as much as 3.2 million pounds of dimethylamine will go into the export market this year. Canada, for instance, is said to take at least 200,000 pounds a year. Other demands, including those for upgraded products, will probably be responsible for the remaining amount.

There is thought to be somewhat less than 10 million pounds of capacity overseas, distributed among four plants: one each in Germany, Italy, France and Japan. Hence, it would appear that there's plenty of room for development of overseas markets, both for the amines and their upgraded products.

UDMH—Unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine is the biggest puzzler of all in the methylamines market. It is all used by the government as rocket fuel at present, and use is strictly classified.

Because of its storability, UDMH is used in Nike ground-to-air missiles and in other applications. It has reportedly been used in some US satellite shots. UDMH powered the second stages of the ill-fated Vanguard project rockets—when they fired.

The Army's missile team has reportedly used UDMH in a mixture with diethylenetriamine to get Jupiter-powered satellites into orbit.

UDMH Advantages

Dimethylhydrazine's advantages over some other liquid fuels include better storability, a lower freezing point, more solubility in petroleum fuels.

The future of UDMH is very "iffy" at present. "If" the Titan ballistic missile is made operational and "if" the trend is toward a storable propellant, and "if" UDMH is selected, its consumption could rise to an estimated 20 million pounds in a year's time.

But nobody is planning to expand because of the missile program. In fact,

—*Continued on page 58*

METHYLAMINES CAPACITY NOW AND IN '61

DuPont Switch to Ethylamines an Unknown Factor

		Annual Capacity 1960	1961
Commercial Solvents	Terre Haute, Ind.	15 million lbs.	15 million lbs.
DuPont	LaPorte, Tex.	20 million lbs.	20 million lbs.?
DuPont	Belle, W. Va.	.....	20 million lbs.
Pennsalt	Wyandotte, Mich.	8 million lbs.	8 million lbs.
Rohm & Haas	Bristol, Pa.	7 million lbs.	7 million lbs.
Rohm & Haas	Philadelphia	7 million lbs.	7 million lbs.
	Total	57 million lbs.	77 million lbs.?
US Demand		39.1 million lbs.	40.7 million lbs.

METHYLAMINE USES TODAY

Dimethylformamide Big Factor in '60

MONO:	
Surfactants	2.3 million lbs.
Miscellaneous	1.2 million lbs.
DI:	
Dimethylformamide	7.0 million lbs.
Pesticides	5.0 million lbs.
Rubber Chemicals	4.0 million lbs.
Exports	3.2 million lbs.
Dimethylacetamide	3.0 million lbs.
UDMH	2.0 million lbs.
Drugs, Resins, Dyes	0.5 million lbs.
Leather, Textile	0.2 million lbs.
Miscellaneous	2.7 million lbs.
TRI:	
Choline Salts	6.5 million lbs.
Miscellaneous	1.5 million lbs.
Total	39.1 million lbs.

Aliphatic Organics

Output of major aliphatic organic chemicals dipped slightly in November, according to report of the Tariff Commission. Acetic acid output was off 7 million pounds from the previous month, while acetic anhydride was down 14 million pounds. Formaldehyde production dropped 5 million pounds, but methanol, one of the few chemicals which saw an increase during November, climbed 3 million pounds to 158 million. Trichloroethylene output was off 4 million pounds. Currently, producers were looking for an early resumption of the rising sales volume which characterized the early fall months. The close of the year saw a leveling off in demand and January has been spotty overall.

Sale of 81.8 million gallons of 1959-crop blackstrap Cuban molasses was partially responsible for the weaker tone in markets here. Price dropped 1 cent per gallon at New York. Also figuring in the decline was the fact that price differential between east coast and Gulf ports had become abnormally wide.

Ethylene demand has been on the upgrade as increased use has been noted in polyethylene and ethylene oxide outlets plus the steady withdrawals noted for ethyl alcohol production. In the Gulf area there is a relative shortage of ethylene gas. Sources point out that this situation can fluctuate rather rapidly. New production is expected in this area within a year.

Dextrose markets were steady at previously reported price levels. The last change in the market was the 20 cents per cwt. decline registered at the first of the year along with sucrose. The market is seasonally slow. Inventories in refiners hands are high, while raw sugar receipts at this time of year are normally on the increase.

Further additions of chemicals to be reported on in this space during the coming year include tert-butylamine, tert-octylamine, di- and trichloroisocyanuric acids, butylrolactone, and diethyl thiourea.

Acrylonitrile—Market has remained unchanged since a 3½c. per pound across the board reduction at the start of the year. Movement to synthetic rubber and textiles outlets remains brisk.

tert-Butyl Alcohol—Price is unchanged at 12½c. per pound for tankcar quantity; 15c. for carload and 16½c. per pound in less carload lots.

The advance in n-butyl alcohol has not been reflected in this material and is not likely to be, sources say. It is pointed out that the two are not competitive, tert-butanol being more of a specialty solvent with no application in surface coatings.

n-Butanol supply is loosening somewhat, sources report. Sustained export demand and the good quantity of material moved in the export market during the fourth quarter of '59 caused a tightening in the domestic market.

tert-Butylamine—Tankcar or tanktruck price is 45c. per pound; mixed carload or truckload of drums, 47c. per pound and less carload lots, 47½c. per pound. Prices are on an f.o.b. works basis.

g-Butyrolactone—Tankcar or tanktruck price is 38c. per pound; carload or truckload of 500-lb. drums, 40c. per pound and less carload, 43c. per pound. Prices are on an f.o.b. works basis.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Molasses, New York, 1c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 30, 1959
132.79	132.80	132.86	130.67

For Current Prices See Page 9

Dextrose—Market remains unchanged at $7.60 per cwt. for hydrated dextrose. Withdrawals are steady, but seasonally slow. Stocks are fully adequate.

Dichloroisocyanuric Acid — Carload or truckload price is 65c. per pound, f.o.b. works with frt. equald. Less carload price is 75c. per pound, same basis. Listing on trichloroisocyanuric acid is the same.

Diethyl Thiourea—Carload or truckload of drums is priced at 58c. per pound, while less carload quantity is 59c. per pound. Prices are quoted on an f.o.b. works basis.

Epichlorohydrin—A basic chemical producer announced entry in the epoxy plastics field. The company reported development of three new resins to be known as the "Oxiron" series which have been made available in developmental quantities. Long range faith in the potential for epoxies was expressed by the firm's estimate that 1965 output would top 100 million pounds.

Makers of epichlorohydrin point to price reductions in this epoxy resin raw material in the past year amounting to 6c. per pound. It is pointed out that the lower cost of raw material should encourage development of new applications as well as enlarging current markets.

Tariff Commission report of epoxy resin production in November indicated output of 4.5 million pounds with sales of 3.7 million. Production in the previous month was 5.4 million and sales amounted to 4.2 million pounds.

Ethyl Alcohol—Alcohol production for distilled spirits amounted to 42.2 million gallons in November as against 42.6 million in the previous month and 39 million in the comparable month last year. Output for July-November, 1959, totaled 206.9 million gallons as against 196.7 million in the corresponding period last year.

Ethylene — Production of ethylene gas used in production of distilled spirits amounted to 15.5 million pounds in November as against 15.8 million in the previous month and 13.1 million in November, 1958, according to reports of Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of Internal Revenue Service. Ethylene gas used for this purpose from July-November, 1959, amounted to 74.7 million pounds as against 68.3 million in the corresponding period of 1958.

Demand remains on the upgrade as more material has moved into ethylene oxide and polyethylene plus the steady

Organic Chemicals Output: November

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in October and November, 1959, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	November	October
Acetic Acid:		
Synthetic	55,563,124	62,436,063
Natural (wood distillation)	**	**
Acetic anhydride	81,737,140	95,310,808
Acetone	60,595,554	60,429,964
Acrylonitrile	19,918,544	19,540,344
1,3-Butadiene (rubber grade)	164,520,769	169,744,402
Carbon disulfide	47,612,695	51,841,474
Carbon tetrachloride	31,608,910	31,567,010
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri)	10,203,390	11,302,605
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	7,495,097	8,381,209
Ethylene glycol	99,114,117	103,150,224
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	154,845,951	159,393,030
Methanol:		
Synthetic	157,832,569	154,307,826
Natural (wood distillation)	**	**
Pentaerythritol	5,590,062	6,021,797
Perchloroethylene	15,503,404	15,412,243
Propylene glycol	10,868,482	14,909,883
Trichloroethylene	30,956,743	34,688,221

** Data not reported.

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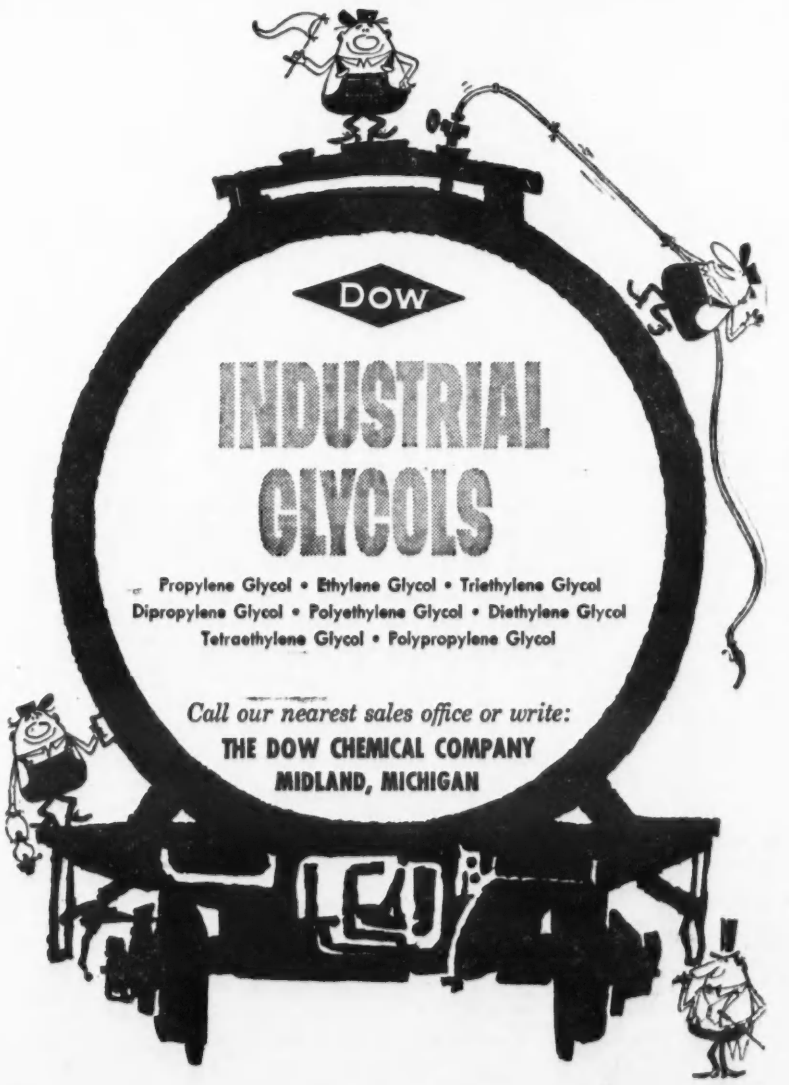
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Aliphatic Organics

consumption in production of ethyl alcohol.

Tariff Commission reported total polyethylene resins production in November of 110.8 million pounds with sales of 88.5 million pounds.

Ethylene Glycol—Market remains seasonally slow, according to trade reports. A producer reported marketing of an antifreeze product which will not corrode aluminum or other metal engine parts. The product was developed in anticipation of wider use of aluminum in auto engines, the company says.

Ethyl Sulfate—Material used in the production of distilled spirts for both beverage and industrial use from July through November, 1959, amounted to 119,937,557 wine gallons as against 108,353,131 wine gallons in the comparable period in 1958.

Use of sulfite liquors in the July-November period amounted to 104,079,550 wine gallons in 1959 as compared with 103,408,000 wine gallons in 1958.

Formaldehyde—It was a little early to get a clear picture of sales prospects for February. However, sources feel certain that resin volume will begin to move upward again in concert with a general increase in the industrial pace.

Movement slackened at the close of the year, but this was accounted a result of normal seasonal influences plus the cumulative inroads of the strike in the steel industry.

A producer recently reported another cost-cutting process for HCHO consumers. The process is said to make possible the lowering of storage temperatures and eliminate the need for a methanol inhibitor. This development, the company reports, is only one in a series of improvements which have come out of a research program aimed at bringing production economies to formaldehyde users.

Molasses—The Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute has announced the sale of 81,864,000 gallons of 1959-crop molasses at 7c. per gallon, f.o.b., Cuban port. This is 4c. per gallon less than the 11c. per gallon paid for approximately the same amount last year.

A provision of the new contract provides that should Cuba sell more than 100 million gallons of the 1960 crop of blackstrap at an average price in excess of 7c. per gallon, firms which bought the 81,864,000 gallons will be required to meet the increased price on that gallonage. No sales of 1960 crop Cuban blackstrap for export have been reported to date.

Markets for feeding cane molasses were weaker and declined in the domestic market, Department of Agriculture reported. Demand was slow to moderate in Gulf and midwest states and moderate to good at other terminals. Weakness was attributed partly to the large sale of '59 Cuban molasses and partly to the fact that the price spread between Gulf and east coast states had become abnormally wide.

Price in a range of 14.5c. to 16c. per gallon fell to 13.5c at New York. Midwest price declines ranged from ¼c. per gallon at Kansas City, .6c. at Denver, .8c. at Minneapolis to as much as .9c. per gallon at Chicago.

tert-Octylamine—Mixed truckload or carload price is 54½c. per pound, while less carload quantity is priced at 55c. per pound. Prices are on f.o.b. works basis.

Pentaerythritol—The market remains essentially unchanged from previous reports. Largest outlet for PE (alkyd resins) has been depressed for many weeks as a result of lack of phthalic anhydride. Producers have reported fairly good recovery in the latter market, although January was accounted a poor production month in some cases.

November report of the Tariff Commission indicated production of phthalic anhydride-type unmodified alkyd resins at 18.1 million pounds with sales of 8.8 million as against output in the previous month of 23.6 million pounds and sales of 9.9 million pounds.

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

Discussed below are two types of antibacterials: a phenolic disinfectant and a quaternary ammonium bactericide. It is fairly common knowledge in the market that the phenol coefficients of different phenol derivatives vary widely. This is not surprising when considering such points as organic matter, pH, and presence of detergents in phenol coefficients. Contributing to the germicidal effectiveness of phenolic disinfectants are such factors as: ratio of detergent to germicide; germicidal properties of the soap; degree of dissociation of the phenol under test conditions; alkalinity of the soap; and the presence of organic material. The other type, the quaternary ammonium bactericide has gained in popularity in various formulations for dairy and restaurant sanitation, veterinary and janitorial applications and also in medicines and cosmetics. Stability, low toxicity and efficiency are said to be some of the outstanding properties.

A wide range of synthetic detergents with whole tall oils, tall oils refined by solvents or by distillation, as well as tall oil fatty acids and tall oil rosin important ingredients, are now being manufactured. One of the larger uses of tall oil and its products in synthetic detergents is for nonionics based on ethylene oxide. The polyoxyethylene tall oil synthetic detergents are sold mainly for household use as powders. Most of the common polyoxyethylene based detergents are said to be waxy solids of low melting points.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Antibacterials & Fungicides

Dow Chemical Company has on the market **"Dowicide A"** and **"Dowicide 7."** The former, **"Dowicide A,"** chemically is the sodium salt of o-phenylphenol. Concerning specifications of **"Dowicide A,"** it is listed as having a molecular weight of 264.3, a pH of a saturated water solution of 12 to 13.5 at 25°C., and an approximate bulk density of 38 to 43 pounds per cubic foot.

Discussing toxicity characteristics, Dow claims that **"Dowicide A"** has a low oral toxicity, but due to its alkaline nature, it is somewhat irritating to the skin.

Among its uses in agriculture, Dow says that **"Dowicide A"** is used to disinfect buildings against tuberculosis and other diseases of bovine, poultry and swine. It can also be used as a disinfectant for egg-storage rooms, poultry-feeding stations, hatcheries and broiler plants. Another use is in wax emulsion coatings for citrus fruit to control blue mold and stem-end rot. The product is also used as a general disinfectant in public buildings.

Dow's **"Dowicide 7"** chemically is technical grade pentachlorophenol. Described as being dark colored flakes and sublimed needle crystals with a characteristic odor, it has an approximate freezing point of 176°C.

According to Dow, **"Dowicide 7"** is widely used as an active ingredient in contact herbicides, which are applied by spraying as a straight oil solution or as an oil emulsion. Other applications include use in cordage, leather, lumber, textiles.

"Hyamine 2389" is a 50 percent aqueous solution of a quaternary ammonium compound of high strength produced by Rohm & Haas. Chemically it is 40 percent methyl dodecyl benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride and 50 percent water.

A viscous amber-colored liquid with a mild odor, Rohm & Haas says that **"Hyamine 2389"** is non-volatile; it resists heating for eight hours at 120°C., but decomposes slowly at higher temperatures. The product is said to be readily dilutable in water and miscible in all proportions with methanol, ethanol, isopropanol and other water-miscible solvents.

According to Rohm & Haas, the presence of various water-hardness salts reduces the germicidal activity of **"Hyamine 2389"** against coliform and other gram-negative organisms. This effect, however, is not noticeable with gram-positive test organisms nor when the diluting water is newly drawn. On the other hand, the company states that germicidal efficiency is improved by alkaline reaction and the hard water effect is reduced or negated by the carbonate, orthophosphate, pyrophosphate ions and other inorganic and organic water softeners.

Discussing applications of **"Hyamine 2389,"** Rohm & Haas suggests it for use in sanitization of food processing and dispensing equipment, and in deodorants and disinfectants for sanitary maintenance. It is also used in the manufacture of germicidal tablets.

Feed Supplements

"Stabilide" is a feed supplement produced by Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Described as being a fine, white to slightly yellow powder and having only a slight fatty odor, **"Stabilide"** is a mixture of 90 percent potassium and coated with calcium stearate thus making it stable and free-flowing.

According to Mallinckrodt, the fineness of the stabilized mixture and its bulk make incorporation of it in feed mixes extremely easy. Then too, this stable, free-flowing powder with its coating of calcium stearate is practically insoluble in water. Also, **"Stabilide"** is rapidly emulsified in the presence of bile.

Concerning use of **"Stabilide,"** Mallinckrodt claims that it fills the need for vital iodine in animal rations and in many cases supplants other iodide products.

Other Mallinckrodt products include **"Iomag,"** a mixture of 90 percent potassium iodide made free-flowing with magnesium carbonate and potassium hydroxide. This product is ground fine and is easy to incorporate in mixes. Mallinkrodt suggests **"Iomag"** for use for those who prefer the magnesium carbonate diluent. This refers principally to salt manufacturers who use magnesium carbonate as a free-flowing agent.

And still another Mallinckrodt feed supplement is **"Ioflow,"** a fiine, free-flowing powder. It is a mixture containing 99.5 percent potassium iodide, USP, and ½ percent magnesium carbonate. According to the company, this high percentage of potassium iodide in **"Ioflow"** means smaller amounts need be added to incorporate the proper amount of potassium iodide.

"Baciferm" is an antibiotic supplement containing zinc bacitracin made by Commercial Solvents Corporation. It is described as being a natural product made by pure culture fermentation of selected nutrients.

Concerning stability, CSC states that **"Baciferm"** being zinc bacitracin is more stable than simple bacitracin as the antibiotic has been chemically bound to heavy metal thus reducing effects of exposure to humidity and high temperatures. Furthermore, **"Baciferm"** is said to retain its stability even when in pelleted feed.

CSC goes on to say that in addition to the antibiotic zinc bacitracin, all **"Baciferm"** supplements, because they are primary fermentation products, contain nutrients in the form of amino acids, vitamins, and other factors.

According to CSC, **"Baciferm"** is effective in combating secondary infections, lowering the mortality, stimulating growth, improving egg production and improving

—Continued on page 55

Petroleum Derivatives

The generally routine atmosphere of the market was broken this week by the announcement by one producer that the white mineral oil would be 3 to 3½ cents a gallon higher. The new price represents a three-year accumulation of rising costs in labor, manufacturing, and shipping. Details as to prices for each viscosity is set out below. Also affecting the mineral oil market this week was the request by the Council on White Mineral Oil for an extension of twelve months for compliance by food manufacturers with the requirements of the Food Additives Amendment for the use of white mineral oil has been made to the Food & Drug Administration.

The situation in the aromatics as to supply and price patterns remains about the same. Benzene is hard to come by as ever. Exports of benzene account for a large portion of the market and it seems to be this factor is responsible for the drying up of most of the domestic sources of benzene. Spot material, when available, continues to drag down premium prices with many offers of 40 cents a gallon left begging by producers for lack of material. No loosening of the tight supply of benzene is looked for before the third quarter of this year.

Those poor relations of benzene, toluene and xylene, seem almost indistinguishable as their problematic oversupply and shaky price patterns limp along into the uncertain future. To be sure, a few producers report some slight tightness in the case of xylene but that is regarded as an exception to an unfortunate over-all picture.

The aliphatics move along undramatically but steadily. No supply problems are in evidence and price patterns hold unchanged. Hexane and mineral spirits, helped somewhat by the return of activity in industrial metal finishing, are getting their share of the market.

Price Trends

Advanced

Mineral oil, white, 3-3½c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 30, 1959
104.34	103.64	103.04	104.54

For Current Prices see page 9

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—Little change is reported this week from producers. Supplies are still considered tight with exports accounting for considerable part of the demand. Some observers maintain that should a drop of export orders come about the affect on benzene would be to reverse the scarcity now existing. Prices continue to hold at 34c. a gallon, with some spot material moving at up to 10c. more a gallon in some areas.

Xylene—The loose supply position of xylene that has been around over the last few quarters shows little sign of improvement. Increases in demand are not in store for this solvent for the near future. Prices remain at the same levels as in previous weeks.

Toluene — With few exceptions, most areas report that the supply of this aromatic solvent is more than ample. Increases in solvent demand from the auto makers should only provide marginal relief from the surplus that troubles producers. As a result much of the excess isLet run into gasoline.

Aliphatic Solvents

Hexane—As diluent uses in industrial lacquer finishing pick up as a result of the spurt in activity of the metal fabricators and combined with the demand from vegetable oil extraction operations, the outlook for hexane continued to be excellent. Most producers look for steady demand for the next quarter.

Mineral Spirits — Demand from the paint trade is well sustained. Both the odorless and regular mineral spirits are holding up well against a generally routine market. Supplies are abundant with no change in prices reported.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 16, totaled 250,013,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 248,910,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,103,000 barrels comprising an increase of 841,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 262,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

LPG's

The daily average production of natural gas liquids in October was 37.2 million gallons, an increase above September, 1959, according to the Bureau of Mines. The daily average production of liquefied gases at refineries was 7.5 million gallons, the same as last month. The daily average demand for liquefied gases for fuel and chemical uses was 25 million gallons, 12 percent above the previous year. Stocks of liquefied gases totaled 1,188 million gallons including 997 million gallons in underground storage. Stocks of liquefied gases decreased 34 million gallons during the month.

Miscellaneous

Mineral Oil—For the first time in nearly three years the price of mineral oil has undergone a price increase. Late last week, one leading producer announced that the new price of mineral oil would be 3-to-3½c. more per gallon over over the previously quoted price for all viscosities. The additional 3½c. per gallon reflects the rising costs in labor, manufacturing, and shipping since the last increase of March, 1957. Two other producers contacted last week stated that the new price was under consideration and a definitive statement would be made in the near future. Set out below is the new price schedule:

Effective January 29, the price of mineral oil f.o.b. refinery is:

Viscosity	Tankcars*	C.l.* non ret. dms.	L.c.l.* non ret. dms.
50-65	.49	.65	.70
65-75	.49	.65	.70
NF			
80-90	.50	.66	.71
135-138	.56	.72	.77
145-155	.62	.78	.83
USP			
180-190	.64½	.80½	.85½
200-210	.66½	.82½	.87½
340-350	.71½	.87½	.92½

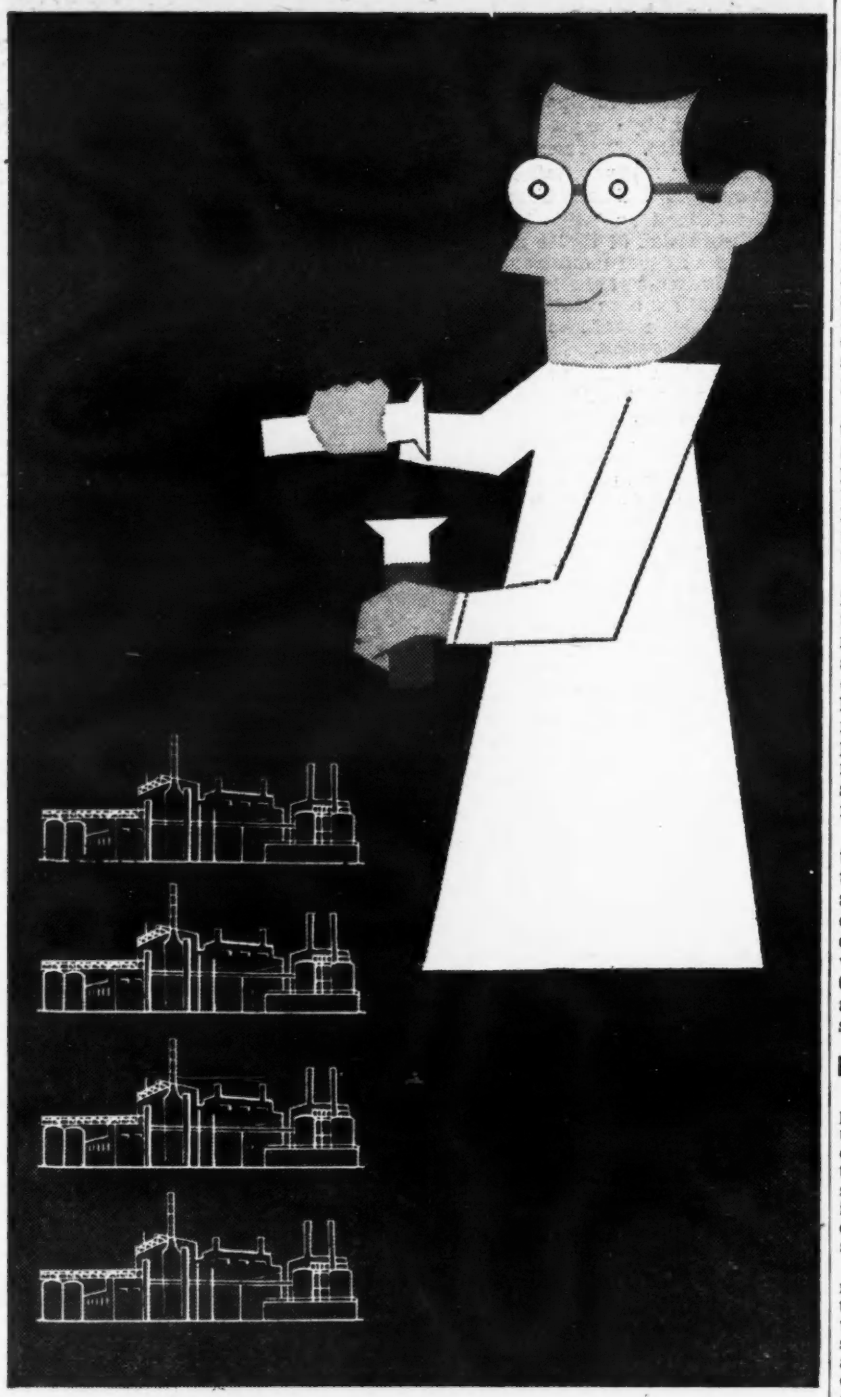
* N. Y. prices are 2c. higher for tankcars and c.l. non ret. dms., and 3c. higher for l.c.l. non ret. dms.

The Council on White Mineral Oil announced last week that a request for extension of twelve months from March 6, 1960, for compliance by food manufacturers with the requirements of the Food Additives Amendment for the use of white mineral oil has been made to the Food and Drug Administration.

During the past year, the Council has engaged in research activities to obtain information to enable users of white mineral oils to prepare petitions for filing for tolerances under the law. This extension will provide time for the Council to complete these studies.

Crude Oil—According to the Bureau of Mines, current reports of the industry for the week ended January 15, 1960, indicate an increase in crude-oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,146,000 barrels, an increase of 34,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,302,000 barrels were 94,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 173,000 barrels above the week ended January 16, 1959. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 949,000 barrels daily, compared with 951,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending January 15, crude oil production averaged 7,109,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to still averaged 8,333,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 964,000 barrels daily.

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended January 15 was 7,146,410 barrels.



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Coal Chemicals

A two month period of uninterrupted production of benzene and naphthalene by cokeoven operators has served to alleviate the critical needs of suppliers of phenol, styrene monomer and phthalic anhydride. However, inventories were low and in some cases non-existant. Large benzene consumers are continuing to press for benzene for immediate requirements plus a replenishing of inventories. Makers of phthalic anhydride have made good progress in restoring supply-demand balance, but the material will be on allocation for the months immediately ahead. The supply position on phenol is unchanged. Makers are supplying contract customers with no delay, but are not booking additional business for prompt shipment.

A producer reported that effective today (February 1) the price of o-toluic acid will be reduced 11 cents to 37 cents per pound in truckload quantity. Less truckload price is 39 cents per pound. Purity of the material has also been upgraded from 95 percent to 98 percent, the firm reports.

A basic chemicals producer will go into commercial production on naphthoquinone in the second quarter. A new, high-purity material will be available from the company's multi-million dollar anthraquinone plant at Bound Brook, N. J. Suggested applications for naphthoquinone include use as a polymerization regulator for synthetic rubber and polyester resins and as a stabilizer against deterioration of transformer oils.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended January 31 would amount to 95.4 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,717,000 net tons of steel. Output in the previous week was 2,727,000 tons as compared to 2,726,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,178,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 30, 1959
118.40	118.40	118.48	118.55

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Large consumers continue to press for benzene. Suppliers are well sold up and with a continuing strong export demand, the market will remain tight for the weeks immediately ahead. However, sources pointed out that export demand is difficult to evaluate under the current conditions of undersupply on the domestic scene.

The fact that a steady supply of material will be forthcoming from cokeovens this year has eased the pressure somewhat. A sustained heavy demand for steel indicates that the mills will operate at around 90% in the first and second quarters. This means a substantial increase in volume of by-product chemicals compared with the meager supplies of napththalene and benzene available in the last half of 1959.

Naphthalene—The lack of substantial import tonnage promises to keep this market relatively tight all year. Recent years have seen imports supply as much as 25% of domestic demand, but heavier demand for naphthalene in phthalic producing countries has served to divert some of this material.

Veteran observers point out that there has historically been a huge reservoir of coaltar source naphthalene which could be recovered and offered at attractive prices under long term contracts. In 1958, large quantities of import material were available in a range of 4c. to 5c. per pound, with some prices on Polish material reported at 3½c. to 3¾c. Domestic phthalic demand was uncertain. Under these conditions buyers hesitate to commit themselves too far ahead on the volume of naphthalene that would make it worth while for cokeoven operators to recover the material. This situation leads to the vicious cycle of feast or famine which has plagued producers of naphthalene and phthalic anhydride over the years.

Phenol—The market is unchanged. Producers are supplying regular customers without delay in shipments. However, producers are not booking additional business for prompt shipment.

Demand has been on an uptrend during the past year and observers feel that the overall supply-demand balance has improved considerably in that time. Tariff Commission report indicated production of synthetic and natural phenol in November amounted to 64.1 million pounds.

p-Phenylphenol and p-tert-butylphenol are reported in adequate supply. Some makers continue to report bisphenol-A is not readily available. However, the overall supply appears adequate for trade needs, it is said.

Xylene—A petrochemical producer is expanding production of o-xylene to about 70 million pounds. Design of the new facilities would permit doubling of this figure if future demand warranted it. World-wide use of o-xylene has been on the increase and domestic sources last year used a larger amount than ordinary due to the shortage of naphthalene for production of phthalic anhydride.

Xylene isomers have all come in for an increasing amount of trade interest. Isophthalic acid, from m-xylene, flourished in some applications where phthalic had been used, but was unobtainable during the critical shortage. Sources hope to extend these uses in the coming year. Terephthalic acid, from p-xylene, goes into synthetic fibers by way of dimethyl terephthalate.

Prices of the isomers in tankcar quantity are as follows: o-xylene, 6½c. per pound, m-xylene, 23c. per pound and p-xylene, 16.45c. per pound. It is pointed out that there is some small use of m-xylene for end-uses other than isophthalic acid (15.2c. per pound in carload quantity) where the m-xylene would command a better price.

Intermediates

1,4-Naphthoquinone—Currently offered in sample quantities, this material will go into commercial production early in the second quarter as part of a major chemical producer's multi-million dollar anthra-

Aromatic Chemicals Output: November

Figures for benzene, xylene and toluene include cokeoven operators, tar distillers and petroleum operators. Creosote oil statistics include distillate, as such, and creosote content of solution, on 100%-creosote basis.

	November 1959	November 1958	First Eleven Months 1959	First Eleven Months 1958
Benzene ..... gals.	26,821,552	28,154,035	286,274,325	257,485,912
Creosote, oil ..... gals.	6,370,894	8,519,770	80,028,331	96,798,303
Cresols, m-p and o-m-p fractions ..... lbs.	2,435,735	971,725	30,260,829	24,324,828
Cresylic acid, refined, all sources ..... lbs.	6,445,109	3,339,787	53,992,612	42,543,872
Dodecylbenzene ..... lbs.	44,963,047	48,082,485	446,854,773	408,346,135
Monochlorobenzene ..... lbs.	47,105,754	40,087,864	403,893,893	339,520,250
Naphthalene, crude ..... lbs.	25,313,511	32,431,460	361,476,920	290,505,968
Phenol, tech. and USP ..... lbs.	64,207,620	*56,992,431	606,037,420	*491,238,647
Phthalic anhydride ..... lbs.	17,481,148	23,844,160	318,858,159	274,483,788
Styrene monomer ..... lbs.	137,925,650	121,963,940	1,307,129,452	1,083,834,100
Toluene ..... gals.	21,172,789	20,584,781	222,645,931	187,613,598
Xylene ..... gals.	21,233,986	21,514,264	204,623,196	191,393,711

* Partly estimated.

Coal Chemicals—

quinone manufacturing plant at Bound Brook, N.J.

The company points out that high purity naphthoquinone, 98.5 percent minimum, will make possible new process and product research approaches for fungicides, algaecides, dyes, pharmaceuticals and various other synthesized organic chemicals. In the past, this chemical has been available only as an impure by-product of phthalic anhydride production.

The chemical undergoes addition and substitution reactions at its 2- and 3- positions with a variety of chemicals. These reaction products have found use as dyes, pigments, fungicides and photographic chemicals.

As an example, the company reports, 2,3-dichloronaphthoquinone acts as a mildew-proofing agent for cotton fabrics and as a fungicide. 1,4-naphthoquinone dioxime is a vulcanization agent for butyl rubber and a polymerization inhibitor for GR-S rubber.

Suggested uses for pure 1,4-naphthoquinone are as a polymerization regulator for synthetic rubber and polyester resins and as a stabilizer against deterioration of transformer oils.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended January 31, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	958.223
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40.716.072
Benzene	gals.	3.748.837
Coaltar	gals.	22.274.482
Crude chemical oil	gals.	705.059
Toluene	gals.	907.790
Xylene	gals.	268.974

Phthalic Anhydride — Some producers termed January output "disappointing" as the difficulty in obtaining naphthalene was compounded by other production snags. In other quarters suppliers reported shipping a good part of contract requirements during the month. The material is still on allocation and expected to remain so in the months immediately ahead. The general feeling among trade sources seems to be that no one is really being hurt as far as phthalic supply goes. Buyers would like to have more material. No inventory building has been possible, but as far as immediate needs go consumers are getting enough to operate. Despite the long standing shortage in this market, trade sources see no chance of a price increase this quarter. A further indication that the supply-demand balance is being regained is the demise of the resale market. Material for export continues to command a premium but volume is small, sources point out.

o-Toluic Acid—Effective today (February 1) a producer will offer o-toluic acid, minimum 98 percent purity, at 37c. per pound in truckload and 39c. per pound less truckload, f.o.b. works. Material is packed in 250-lb. drums.

New truckload quote represents an 11c. per pound reduction over the previously held 48c. price. In addition, purity has been upgraded from 95 percent to 98 percent, the company reports.

Starch Business

—*Continued from page 4*

entered at the hearings by the Tapioca Importers Association, composed of the following: American Key Products, Inc., H. F. R. Dolan & Co., Geismar & Co., Manhattan Adhesive Corporation, Morningstar-Paisley, Inc. and Stein, Hall & Co.

Leslie A. Jacobson, counsel who presented the main argument, sought to show that the relationship between tapioca imports, corn starch production and imports and potato starch production and imports have remained fairly constant over the past ten years.

He said that any trouble being encountered by the domestic producers has not been due to tapioca imports but to conditions in the domestic wet milling industry itself.

Tapioca, sago and arrowroot starches are currently duty free and bound in this status by trade agreement. Corn starch, wheat starch, rice starch, potato starch and potato dextrin have tariff duties ranging from 1½ to 3 cents a pound, but under trade agreements paid duties of only ¾ to 1⅛ cents per pound.

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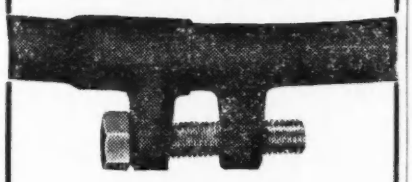

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

A drop in the price of California lemon oil and a rise in the price of Bourbon vetiver are the most interesting changes for the week. Lemon oil declined 5 cents per pound and vetiver oil advanced 50 cents per pound. Other rises are in lemongrass, 5 cents per pound and Floridian tangerine, 25 cents per pound. Other declines are in Italian bergamot, 25 cents per pound and Dalmatian sage, 40 cents per pound.

The following excerpts from a newsletter prepared by the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States, explain a few points about guarantee protection with regard to safety and food additives.

Very briefly, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic act provides that no person shall be subject to its criminal penalties for shipping adulterated or misbranded food interstate if, in good faith, he holds a written guaranty from another person to the effect that the food guaranteed is neither adulterated nor misbranded.

Under the clear terms of the law, then, the substance guaranteed must first be a food. And, the guarantee is to the effect that that food—not some other food to be prepared from it—is neither adulterated nor misbranded, as those terms have been defined by the Congressional glossery.

While it may possibly be desirable to cast the total risk of criminal prosecution on the person offering a food additive for use in processed food, the guaranty provisions of the Act do not do so.

The chemical manufacturer cannot legally guarantee that food containing his product will not be adulterated. His guaranty can apply only to the additive itself.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lemongrass, 5c. per lb.
Tangerine, Floridian, 25c. per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

Bergamot, Italian, 25c. per lb.
Lemon, Calif., 35c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 40c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 30, 1959
146.41	146.43	146.17	147.43

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Bergamot—The natural Italian material, in cans, declined in price last week 25c. per pound. From its previous high, $11.25, it came down to an even $11 per pound.

Bois de Rose—Thanks to research done by one of the essential oil houses in the New York area, we are able to present the following information predicting market conditions for bois de rose for the coming year.

Both production and consumption of bois de rose appear headed for larger volume. Producers are expecting a continuation of the price recovery that started last year after having hit bottom. They are, however, prepared to see this recovery continue slowly during the current year so as not to harm consumption.

There are no plans in Brazil to interfere with the free and orderly marketing of the oil by each established exporter through the most efficient channel of his own choice.

The 1960 production season will begin with the following known conditions:

1. Negligible carryover.
2. Steady prices, although at historically low levels.
3. Growing demand in consuming markets, especially in Europe, as indicated by the satisfactory rate of exports in 1959.
4. More enthusiasm among producers than was the case last year at this time. Higher output is definite possibility.
5. Generally better economic conditions in consuming countries, thus suggesting a continuation of good demand for oil with probable expansion in requirements.
6. Heavy inflationary pressures in Brazil. Cost of living went up in 1959 about 50 percent, with food costs alone up by some 70 percent.

The unknown factors are many but the following two receive the most attention.

1. Production, which will depend largely on the unpredictable weather conditions. Of course, production will also be geared to price. Several distilleries will not start operating until late May or June after they have had a chance to see the price trends.

More specifically, if prices can be kept at or near current levels, those undecided distilleries will go ahead with production, but, if the season opens lower, they will stay out of the market in 1960.

2. Rate of exchange of the Brazilian currency (the cruzeiro) which will be certainly the most important single factor in the Brazilian rosewood oil business in 1960 just as it was in 1959.

It should be remembered that in the second half of 1959, as already mentioned, the value of the cruzeiro fell by about 40 percent in relation to the main foreign currencies. At the present time, it is entirely impossible to even venture a reasonable opinion as to the future of the cruzeiro.

Brazilian authorities are directing their best efforts towards strengthening the cruzeiro, but the outcome is anybody's guess.

Of course, if a way can be found to improve the position of the cruzeiro, it would be necessary for rosewood oil producers in Brazil to ask for higher prices in foreign currency.

On the other hand, if the curzeiro should weaken further, producers could conceivably sell their oil for less foreign currency. This would, however, be a temporary situation as was discovered in 1959 that any increase in the value of the foreign currency is soon offset by more inflation and higher costs of everything in the domestic market in Brazil.

This, certainly, is a complex subject and it cannot be fully examined here. The important part that the "rate of exchange" factor will play in the Brazilian rosewood oil market in 1960 is undisputed. The only thing in doubt appears to be the direction in which the exchange rate will move.

Cajuput — Mainly because cajuput seldom breaks into print, we feel it might be enlightening to essential oil dealers and their customers alike to print a bit of background of the oil.

The price today is what it was five years ago, $1.75 per pound. And according to the OPD 1959 Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue, it hasn't advanced or declined once since 1955. A few dealers in the New York area are asking a bit more for their material, but the low of the range continues at $1.75 per pound.

The oil is distilled from fresh leaves and branchlets of the Melaleuca, shrubs and trees that grow in the East Indian Archipelago and the Malay Peninsula.

These bushes are quite hearty. In fact on some of the Malaya islands, they crowd out other plants and cannot be destroyed by cutting or burning. In many areas, there are so many hearty cajuput bushes that they need not even be cultivated. Forest fires are frequent, but spontaneous new growth soon covers the charred earth, according to agricultural information in print.

Cedarwood—Prices continue to range between 65c. and 70c. per pound, but indications are that the market is firming.

Citronella—Java-type material remains at 85c. per pound but some dealers anticipate a price rise. Some, in fact, have upped their prices to the 92c. per pound mark. Ceylon material remains at 90c. per pound.

Clove Bud—Both leaf and bud material remain at their previous levels with reports that the markets are steady. Bud is selling for $2.70 per pound and leaf for $1.35 per pound.

Geranium—The political controversy in Algeria has had a firming effect on the market for geranium oil, say some news sources. Algerian material continues to be quoted at $19 per pound and Bourbon material for $18 per pound.

Grapefruit—The market continues to firm, according to reports from dealers here in the New York area. This year's crop is thought to be smaller than the average year's crop. Thus, the tight situation.

Lemon—As a delayed result of the California exchange brand price drop last

(*Left in picture: Arthur H. Downey, MM&R Director of Research and Technology.*)

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Essential Oils

month, California independent has declined a bit in price. From its previous quotation, $2.75 per pound, it now can be had in some quarters for as little as $2.40 per pound. Most dealers, however, are still getting $2.75 for their material.

Lemongrass—From the previous quotation, $1.95 per pound, lemongrass oil has advanced to an even $2 per pound with many dealers charging $2.20 per pound for their material.

Orange—California orange continues to range between 70 and 90c. per pound.

Peppermint — The market remains steady. Natural material ranges between $4 and $4.60 per pound and the redistilled material ranges between $4.25 and $5.25 per pound.

Sage—The Dalmatian variety, in cans, declined in price last week from $3.25 per pound to $2.85 per pound. Clary remains at $20 per pound and Spanish at $1.25 per pound.

Spearmint—No further price advances have been noted, but the market is reported to be still quite firm.

Tangerine—Florida material has advanced in price. From its previous range, $3.50 to $4.75 per pound, it has risen to $3.75 to $4.75 per pound. This is reportedly due to the smaller-than-normal crop of tangerines in Florida this season.

Vetiver—The Bourbon material has risen in price 50c. per pound. From its previous high, $16 per pound, it has advanced to $16.50 per pound. Outside price is $17.50 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Little activity was reported. Material from Saigon is cheap here in New York as compared with shipment prices.

Cloves—Demand is said to picking up and shipments from Zanzibar have stiffened.

Ginger—The market is relaxing, but prices have not declined and there is not too much material available.

Nutmeg—The market is considered steady.

Mace—Business is slow and there is no pressure from source to sell, it has been reported.

Pepper—Prices fluctuated around the 70c. mark for black. Arrivals during the past few weeks have been heavy due probably to the slightly lower levels.

White pepper, also, is at reduced price levels, with Muntok selling for $1.20 per pound.

Vanilla Beans—Prices are trending generally downward, according to reports from vanilla bean dealers here in the New York area. Since the last quotation, all beans—Madagascar, Mexican cuts and Mexican wholes—have declined in price 75c. per pound. The current listing is $14.25 per pound.

Ferro Board Gives Okay For Overseas Color Unit

Ferro Corporation has just received go-ahead from its board of directors on plans to construct a new color manufacturing facility at Rotterdam, Holland. The unit will cost $800,000, Ferro reports.

In other overseas developments, Ferro has opened new offices in London, which will head up the company's expansion plans on the continent—by acquisition as well as beefing up present facilities.

Ferro's board has also approved funds for the final stage of a major expansion of the chemical division, now underway.

P.A.'s Called It Right

—Continued from page 3

plan to spend as much, less, or more for capital improvements in 1960 than you did in 1959?"

We expected that as much, or more, might be spent by the majority and this forecast was substantiated. Only 25 percent say they will spend less, 34 percent will spend as much and 41 percent will spend more.

It would appear that the "soaring sixties" have gotten off to a good first step.

Commodity Prices

Inflation continues to be a major concern of most purchasing executives. Prices, while moving within narrow limits, are inching upwards. Many of our members believe that the threat of foreign competition has served as a check on increases. Even so, some of our members are asking how long they can continue to disregard better prices on foreign goods so as to "buy American." Statistically, 34 percent say prices are up, 63 percent say they are the same, and 3 percent report prices as lower. In each of these instances, the figures are within four percentage points of the past twelve months' averages.

Inventories

The ready availability of many items—and the record steel production—shows up this month as increased materails' inventories of many companies. While still far from the high inventory position at the end of the first half of 1959, the rate of increase is about the same as we experienced just a year ago. There are 26 percent reporting a higher inventory position, 52 percent are at the same levels, and 22 percent report reduction of their stocks on hand. More regular and steady production schedules permit better control over inventories and most buyers are still working toward keeping inventories at a minimum.

Employment

Another improvement in employment is reported for January. Factory workers are being called back as production schedules are accelerated. Record output for many industries is being reported almost daily in the press. This is shown in the reports from our members. For January, there are 23 percent reporting increased employment, and 62 percent saying they are holding their employment at high levels. Of the 15 percent reporting fewer on their rolls, such comments as "can't get steel," "keeping rolls down by more overtime," and "building industry is off" seem to characterize the main reasons for reductions.

Buying Policy

Again, in January, buying policy reflects optimism that business will continue to show improvement. High production schedules by most manufacturers mean that buyers are committing themselves further into the future. On the other hand, ready availability of many MRO "shelf" items has caused buyers to shorten lead time on these items.

	Percent Reporting				
January	Hand to Mouth	30 Days	60 Days	90 Days	6 Mos. to 1 Yr.
Production Materials	9	27	30	23	11
MRO Supplies	19	49	23	8	1
Capital Expenditures	8	6	13	18	55
December					
Production Materials	9	24	37	20	10
MRO Supplies	21	51	15	10	3
Capital Expenditures	13	7	12	19	49

Specific Commodity Changes

While prices generally are moving within narrow limits, there continue to be spot reports of significant price increases. Castings and forgings are one such example. Copper is another, but this is more understandable since strikes continue to plague the industry. Dire predictions of inflationary trends (around the corner) are expressed by some.

On the **up** side are: Aluminum, copper, tin cans, zinc, heating oils, cotton, fractional horsepower electric motors, cadmium chloride, dyestuffs, steel and iron chain, castings and forgings.

On the **down** side are: Lead, raw sugar, some items of electrical equipment, gasoline (spotty), stearic acid, polyethylene and rubber.

In **short** supply are: Copper, still many steel items and tin plate.

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Coatings Materials

The general coatings market tone reflects rising costs. Fused and precipitated resinates were advanced by 4 cents per pound last week. The list includes aluminum, calcium, cobalt, copper, ferric, lead, manganese, and zinc resinates. Increases were as a result of the continually mounting costs of resin. Advances scheduled for Monday, February 1, include higher prices for bone black and carbon black. Slated to climb in the middle of February are the cadmium colors with CP cadmium reds and yellows up 10 cents and cadmium mercury and selenide lithopone colors up 4 cents. Also to have firmer listing is victoria blue toner, molybdated. Most producers in December and at the beginning of the year advanced their prices, but one source held back and has announced the rise for the 15th of February.

A week ago the Argentine government announced the end of the sales tax imposed on exporters of casein. This caused prices to decline, but even with the lower prices the market was not active. Producers in the Argentine await final word on whether the present ruling of no import duty will be retained.

A company has announced the development of a new phenolic resin designed for use in light colored compounds based on natural and styrene-butadiene copolymers. It is said to impart light color and good color stability and is reported to develop a high degree of hardness and stiffness of many molding compounds without increasing specific gravity of the vulcanizate. The resin will be marketed in uncatalyzed flakes and powder.

According to a survey put out by the Association of revised 11 month industry sales and production figures, trade sales for the first 11 months of 1959 came to $991,900,000 as against $938,100,000 for the same period in 1958 which is an advance of 5.7 percent in 1959. Industrial sales totaled $670,700,000 in the eleven months of 1959 and $582,500,000 for 11 months in 1958 which is an increase of 15.1 percent in 1959.

Paint and varnish sales amounted to $494,300,000 for the first 11 months in 1959 and $427,200,000, an increase of 15.7 percent in 1959. Lacquer sales for the first 11 months in 1959 were tallied at $176,400,000, which is 13.6 percent over the 1958 figure of $155,300,000.

Price Trends

Advanced

Aluminum resinate, precip., 4c. per lb.
Calcium resinate, 4c. per lb.
Cobalt resinate, fused, 4c. per lb.
Copper resinate, precip., 4c. per lb.
Ferric resinate, 4c. per lb.
Lead, resinate, 3½c. per lb.
Manganese resinate, 4c. per lb.
Zinc resinate, 4c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, Argentine, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 30, 1959
103.03	103.03	103.03	103.10

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Bone Black—As of Monday, the first of February, prices of all grades of bone black are scheduled to rise. A 1½c. per pound hike has been announced by producers establishing new listings ranging from 19½c. to 26¼c., f.o.b. Detroit, Mich., freight allowed to destination, for lots greater than 100 pounds. Price for smaller lots will be 5½c. per pound higher. Also, price differential for Pacific coast destinations will be up to 3¼c. from the current 2c. per pound.

Cadmium Colors—Price increases are slated for the 15th of February, as announced by producers. CP cadmium red and yellow colors will advance 10c. per pound while red, orange, and yellow cadmium mercury and selenide lithopone colors will be 4c. per pound firmer.

New quotations of the CP cadmium colors will be listed as follows: red, dark shade, $5.55; light shade, $4.65; medium shade, $5.30; red medium light shade, $4.90; and orange-red shade, $4.30 per pound. Cadmium CP yellow, all shades will be established at $2.85 per pound.

Carbon Black—Another change to take effect Monday, the first, is a general rise in all prices of carbon black. Producers have slated prices to move to 8c. per pound for carbon black, channel, rubber beads for bulk quantities; 8½c. for bags, carlots; and 16¼c. for bags, less carlots. Carbon black, pigment, medium color, uncompressed, will be ½c. firmer at 14c. per pound, bags, carlots; and 22½c. per pound, less carlots.

A major factor contributing to the tighter position is the rising costs of raw materials and labor.

Victoria Blue Toner—The price of Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, is currently quoted at a range of $4.50 to $4.95 per pound. As of the middle of February, it will be priced at $4.95. Several producers of the item have already raised listings to $4.95, but one source has held back until now to announce an increase. Victoria blue toner, tungstated, PTMA, remains steady at $5.55 per pound.

Zinc Oxide—General Services Administration has announced immediate sales of 165,273 pounds of packaged zinc oxide pellets, as supplies of the material now exceed needs of the national stockpile for which it was originally purchased. The statutory six month waiting period after announcement of disposal of the pellets, required for all national stockpile disposals, has just ended.

The oxide is in the form of small round pellets and is said to have been made for catalytic purposes. These pellets may be used in the synthesis of methanol and the dehydrogenation of ethylbenzine, a raw material in the manufacture of synthetic rubber. When reduced to powder form the zinc oxide pellets can be used in paints, ceramics and plastics.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for October and list September figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Production

	September	October
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	20,247,773	20,326,249
Laminating resins	7,151,065	6,364,169
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,271,694	2,421,561
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	3,713,943	3,427,563
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	6,860,122	6,834,509
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	98,924,036	105,558,047
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	23,162,245	22,567,982
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other material except styrene	6,670,870	5,925,523
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	709,924	792,901
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other materials except styrene	576,623	587,720
Rosin modification for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	951,263	907,115
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	1,116,097	954,665
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,052,871	1,948,980
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	3,629,266	3,466,788
All other modifications.	4,669,541	4,763,341
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	23,062,745	23,915,787
Material including silicone resins	22,779,507	20,305,676

Natural Resins

Shellac—As has been the case for many months now, prices of the material remained unchanged last week. Much the situation existed in this market with demand fairly good.

Shellac imports were reported to have risen to 18,648 bags in December from 13,528 bags in November, but they fell short of the 22,907 bags imported in December of 1958.

Fillers & Inerts

Asbestos—World production was slightly higher in 1959 than 1958 with figures for 1959 running at 2,100,000 short tons and for 1958, 2,020,000. Production in the United States came to an estimated 46,000 short tons in 1959 which is greater than 1958's 43,979, according to the Bureau of

—*Continued on page 62*

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

While still in the process of testifying before Sen. Kefauver's Antitrust and Monopoly subcommittee last week, two well known pharmaceutical firms, manufacturers of both ethical and proprietary products, were charged with conspiring to monopolize the market in mild tranquilizing and combination drugs. In the civil antitrust suit filed in federal court in New York on Wednesday (January 27), the Justice department argued that the alleged conspiracy had caused the consuming public to pay artificially high and non-competitive prices for meprobamate tranquilizers.

Until the Justice department joined the act, everything was not exactly coming up roses and daffodils for the two firms, but it did appear that the bloom was off the Kefauver hearing. Replying to the committee's charges of excessive prices and profits on tranquilizers, spokesmen for the two firms argued their respective cases clearly, logically and convincingly. How well they presented the facts is evidenced by the fact that the hearings didn't command anything like the headlines that accompanied the earlier investigation into steroid prices.

On the market scene . . . A usually well informed trade source tells OPD that a leading maker of bulk aspirin will expand production substantially by mid-1960. Though unconfirmed, the report strikes one as essentially true. Aspirin demands are known to be very strong and according to interim reports this fall, manufacturers frequently found it difficult to meet delivery schedules. It's also reliably reported that aspirin sales in 1959 were higher than those of record year 1958 and that currently some if not all plants are operating at peak capacity.

Announcement that a US firm was joining Mexican financial interests in setting up a citric acid plant south of the border is somewhat perplexing. Last August, another US chemical maker—a onetime producer of citric in this country—and a Mexican concern made known similar plans. Statements from both were strikingly alike. Both noted, for example, that the slated plant would be sufficient to take care of all Mexico's citric requirements. The most recent announcement even went a step further, indicating that some material might be available for export. Could it be that plans for the original Mexican venture have been shelved?

Aspirin—A major producer of aspirin will expand production substantially in mid-1960. That's the rumor to reach this desk via trade intelligence channels.

Though lacking official confirmation, the report apparently does not conflict with facts about aspirin supply and demand and on this basis would seem to be essentially true.

It's reliably reported, for example, that aspirin production has been running at capacity levels for several months. And, according to one company spokesman, sales in 1959 were at least 10 percent over 1958. And 1958, one may recall, was a banner year.

Last July (OPD, 7/20/59), trade sources reported a sudden surge in demand for bulk aspirin. Coming so early, this was interpreted to mean that tableters were scheduling heavy advertising campaigns for fall. (Incidentally, this appears now to have been "enlightened" reasoning. Quite a few people feel that tableters sales are up at present due not only to the Asiatic flu that is breaking out in several sections of the countries but also to the adroit handling of promotion.)

Then in the early part of November, OPD reported a trade source as saying that "supplies were getting tight—a situation that doesn't occur normally under mid-December." About the same time, it was noted that at least one supplier of bulk aspirin was falling behind in deliveries despite the juggling around of production schedules to meet demands for the different granulations.

In recent weeks, tableters have reported a rise in sales. Bulk producers, however, have not noted a similar increase. If the Asiatic flu continues to spread, however, they likely will directly.

Citric Acid—Citric acid, frequently described as a real bread-and-butter item, apparently is. Consider.

Having only recently doubled its domestic productive capacity, to 15 million pounds annually, a US firm is now setting up a company to manufacture citric in Mexico. In this venture, it is being joined by Mexican financial interests.

The slated plant will manufacture acid by the same submerged fermentation process utilized by its US parent. This process uses cane sugar, a surplus commodity in Mexico, so all to the good.

When completed, the plant will make Mexico self-sufficient as a producer of citric and even allow exports, perhaps, it was said.

What's perplexing about all this is that last August (OPD, 8/24/59) a Mexican firm announced that it was putting up a citric facility. Participating in this venture was a well-known US chemical company, a one time producer of the acid here.

To be completed by the Spring of 1960, this plant, like the one more recently announced, was to be capable of taking care of all of Mexico's demands.

So as it stands now, Mexico is going to be swamped with citric acid. Is it possible that the earlier plan has been scrapped or otherwise postponed?

Cortisone—Lower prices for both cortisone and hydrocortisone are reported. Down 10c, from the previous level, the former is now quoted at $1.05 to $1.10 a gram, while the latter, off a mere 5c., is listed at $1.10 to $1.20 a gram, the range in both cases reflecting a quantity differential.

Demand for cortisone is said to be quite slow and with foreign offerings competing for available business, prices are necessarily weak.

With hydrocortisone, however, the situation is slightly different. Sales, in fact, are reported to be "very good." But competition among domestic manufacturers of the drug coupled with volume importations is pressing hard on prices.

Iodine—November imports of crude iodine were 100,883 pounds. Chile, the traditional supplier of the US market, shipped 92,064 pounds while the remainder (8,819 pounds) came from Japan.

The market situation is essentially unchanged. Adequate stocks, routine demands, firm prices are reported.

Menthol—A survey of dealers in the New York area reveals that prices for

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 30, 1959
60.22	60.22	60.23	62.09

For Current Prices See Page 9

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: November

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		November	October
Acetylsalicylic acid	lbs.	1,677,008	1,690,382
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	449,126	509,779
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	*	*
Niacin and amide	lbs.	270,616	231,190
Penicillin salts	million units	43,359,969	43,643,453
Pyridoxine	lbs.	*	*
Streptomycin	gms.	*	10,377,015
Sulfa drugs	lbs.	450,405	517,596
Tetracycline	gms.	*	*
Thiamin derivatives	lbs.	21,429	27,035

* Data not reported.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Brazilian menthol are going higher. Precisely what the level was last week, however, was difficult to determine since quotes ranged from a low of $6.40 per pound to a high of $7.50. The majority thought $6.75 was a representative listing.

Like Brazilian material, Formosan menthol was also strong with the range seen as $6.75 to $7.

Behind the firm market, according to one trade source, was the increasing quantities of menthol going into cigarettes. This was true, he said, not only in the US but in foreign countries as well. Those travelers familiar with European cigarettes will undoubtedly welcome this trend.

Saccharin—From 38,408 pounds in September, imports fell to 15,817 in October and then to 12,700 pounds in November. Whether this decline in foreign offerings, principally from Japan, reflects more competitive pricing by US manufacturers is, of course, not known.

It is a fact, however, that a leading domestic maker of saccharin cut prices on the widely-used sweetening agent substantially in October, admittedly to buck importers. And in situations such as this, official reductions usually follow a period of competitive pricing.

Sulfanilamide—A major producer has boosted prices for sulfanilamide 20c. per pound, establishing the schedule at $1.50 a pound for 1,000 pounds and at $1.55 a pound for 100 pound orders.

In initiating the price increase, the firm indicated that the action was being taken "despite imports," which here as in other markets have tended to weaken domestic listings.

Supplies of sulfanilamide, short during the days of the steel strike when coal chemicals used in the manufacture of the drug were relatively unavilable, are now adequate. Mounting costs, however, necessitated higher prices, sources said.

Botanicals

Aletris Root—A domestic item, aletris root is amply available at $1.50 to $1.75 a pound. Routine demands are reported.

Buchu Leaves—Following the recent arrival of new crop material, price on buchu leaves fell to 75c. a pound, to be boosted later to 80c.-85c. when it was found that the quantity offered dealers here was not as large as expected. Schedule remained at the later and higher level last week and was described as firm.

Copaiba Balsam — Higher replacement costs caused dealers here to boost prices last week. New range became 60c. to 65c. a pound, approximately 15c. higher than that quoted previously.

Licorice Root—Listings are unchanged at long established levels: 9c. per pound for the root, 13c. and 15c. per pound, respectively, for granular and powdered material.

Gentian Root—Prices are firm at 24c. per pound on the root and at 30c. on both the ground and powdered material. Adequate stocks, good interest is reported.

Locust Bean Gum—Receipts of locust bean gum in the January-August, 1959, period increased 37 percent over those in the like 1958 period. The figures, according to BDSA: 8,456,000 pounds, valued at $1,992,000, compared with 6,191,000 pounds valued at $1,635,000.

Three countries accounted for 60 percent of the imports in the January-August period; Spain 2.4 million pounds, Portugal 1.4 million, and Italy 1.2 million.

Psyllium Seed — No changes. Blonde seed is still quoted at 18c. to 20c. a pound, black seed at 30c. to 35c. Routinely good inquiry is noted.

Tolu Balsam—Quote is higher at $3.50 to $3.75 a pound. Higher replacement costs are cited.

Labor Secretary

—Continued from page 5

leals were all local in nature, and that it would be "contrary to the facts" to make them "subject to any determination based on wage data except those applying to local market area in which the industry operates."

The products analyzed were sulfuric acid, synthetic anhydrous ammonia, carbon disulfide, calcium carbide, acetylene, soda ash and phthalic anhydride.

While detailed data were available for only these seven materials, Dr. Modley contended that the identical marketing situation existed for many others.

Testifying briefly, Mr. Crass also emphasized that basic and important products of the industry are shipped on a local basis.

FMC Enters Epoxies

—Continued from page 5

erties and resistance to chemical attack are excellent.

They have a high strength-to-weight ratio and adhere well to glass fibers, opening the possibility of use in laminating applications, such as in the expanding boat and aircraft industries. In addition, their all-round combination of properties is said to make them promising for adhesive, tooling, electronic, electrical insulation, pipe, chemical and protective coating uses—and as binders for solid fuel rocket engines.

Witco Acquires Firms

—Continued from page 5

become a director of Witco and a member of its executive committee; and L. G. Lawrance, president of the acquired firms, has joined Witco's operating committee.

Tar Distilling Company produces creosote oil, roofing and paving pitch.

Old Colony's main product is tar paving material. Its four plants are located in Worcester, New Bedford, Cambridge and Framingham, Mass.

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Chemicals Formidable Pour le Pigeon Tickle

How to chase pigeons and other eavesdroppers from the gargoyles of Notre Dame?

The Paris city council, with Gallic delicacy, has been weighing the ethics and feasibility of spraying public monuments and buildings with a chemical which tickles the birds' feet.

What is it that will keep 'em laughin', scratchin' and flyin'? Ticklic acid? Alpha-ticoline? 2,4,5-Tickle?

CMRA Details Program

—*Continued from page 7*

Ernest Dichter, of the Institute for Motivational Research, Inc., will have as his topic, "Consumer Personality and New Product Development in 1960."

Luncheon speaker will be Clark L. Wilson, of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn. His subject: "Carry-Over from Consumer to Industrial Market Research."

Three speakers have been lined up for the afternoon session. They are Ralph A. Carne, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., who will discuss "Building the Refrigerant Market Through Consumer Research"; Ralph Fields of Reynolds Metals Company, whose topic will be "Giving Consumer Research a Catalyst for Big Pay-Off"; and George Brown, of Ford Motor Company, who will speak on "The Ford Falcon—A Case Study in Predicting Consumer Acceptance for Future Products."

Chemical Market Lush

—*Continued from page 7*

together with a trend toward more and more severe penalties," he said. "This trend will probably continue regardless of election results as both major parties are committed to programs calling for vigorous enforcement of these laws."

In speaking on "Antitrust Pitfalls: How to Recognize and Avoid," Mr. MacIver said that with reasonable care and reliance on legal counsel the industry will be able to ride out the looming threat of antitrust proceedings.

Dr. John Hoagland of Michigan State University told the meeting that the purchasing profession is sliding down the totem pole of management because of poor public relations.

He urged the P.A.'s to underwrite purchasing courses in universities to promote the profession. It's up to the P.A.'s themselves; no one else can help them, he contended.

SCI Exchange Meeting Spotlights French Chemicals

The spectacular growth of the French chemical industry is preceding at a rate of 10 to 14 percent a year—as compared with 4 to 6 percent in the United States. By 1961, the overall level of French chemical output will be 45 percent over the level of 1956, according to the president of France's Compagnie Pechiney de Produits Chimiques et Electrometallurgiques.

Speaking on "Recent Advances in the French Chemical Industry," Raoul de Vitry d'Avaucourt reported last week that annual investment in French chemicals is now running at about $200 million a year. His speech was delivered at the first of a series of French-American exchange meetings sponsored by the Societe de Chimie Industrielle.

Trade Name Chemicals

—*Continued from page 45*

the feed efficiency of chicks, broilers, layers, turkeys, and swine.

Surface Active Agents

"Sterox SK" is the polyoxyethylene thioether type of nonionic surfactant made by Monsanto Chemical Company. **"Sterox 6"** is an 85 percent active solution of **"Sterox SK."**

Pale yellow liquids which are clear at room temperature, both are nonionic materials which yield in solution substantially no ions subject to inactivation by water hardness. Monsanto goes on to explain that this inertness of the two surfactants to water hardness and metallic salts makes them economical to use, as only small amounts are required to be effective. Both **"Sterox"** products are said to be neutral and have a pH of 6 to 8.

Speaking specifically about **"Sterox SK,"** Monsanto says that it is in between the dispersable and water-soluble type of surfactant, and water solutions are slightly opalescent even at low concentrations. Also, it is a medium-low viscosity liquid at room temperature and has a pour point of approximately 40°F. **"Sterox 6,"** on the other hand, is said to have a pour point of —15°F.

Concerning compatibility, Monsanto claims that both **"Sterox SK** and **6"** are compatible with other nonionics, anionics and cationics; alone or in detergent formulations with common alkaline builder materials, and with the acid type cleaning compositions. They are used particularly for removing greasy soils, and for emulsifying petroleum solvents in water.

Atlas Powder Company markets a series of synthetic organic detergents trade named **"Renex."** One of this series is **"Renex 20,"** which is a concentrated nonionic detergent consisting of polyoxyethylene esters of fatty and resin acids.

A low sudsing material, **"Renex 20"** is said to be an oily liquid at 25°C., to have an approximate viscosity of 400cps. at 25°C., a pH of about 7 in a one percent solution, specific gravity of 1.1, flash point of about 550° F., approximate fire point of 650° F., pour point of 55°F.

Atlas goes on to say that **"Renex 20"** provides a maximum degree of soil removal and soil suspending properties at low cost under a wide range of conditions. It is adapted to compounding of cleaners for manual or machine use.

Kefauver Drug Probe

—*Continued from page 7*

physician. We supply and service the patient's physician—not the patient directly—and the confidence and respect of the physician in our integrity and responsibility is, therefore, the very essence of the ethical pharmaceutical business."

Mr. Graham then went on to ask some questions about what might result from the hearings. He said: "I do not wish to be an alarmist, but let me provoke your thinking by calling to your attention some questions which are being raised by the Kefauver hearings."

He then asked these three questions:

- Is the basic role of our industry in the scheme of public health changing?
- Is it the intent of government to change the physician-patient relationship and our role in that relationship as well?
- Is the government going to dominate medical care more and more completely, determining what people pay for the drugs the physician prescribes, what drugs the physician may prescribe, and how the enterprises which produce these drugs are to be run?

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IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

ACENAPHTHENE—7 dms, G A Abood Co, Rotterdam
AGAR—40 cs, Meer Corp, Casablanca
ALBUMIN—300 bgs, P A Gaynar & Co, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM FLUORIDE—300 bgs, Atlantic Raw Materials, Genoa
ALUMINUM SULFATE—800 bgs, Antwerp
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—90 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—140 dms, Mohegan International, Rotterdam
200 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM SULFATE—5 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
ANILINE DYES—20 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
10 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
45 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Bremen
80 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
28 dms, Dye Specialties Inc, Liverpool
3 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
29 dms, Carbic Hoechst Corp, Rotterdam
30 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Santos
40 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
46 bgs, First National Chicago, Callao
ANTIMONY—50 cs, Havre
ANTIMONY OXIDE—222 bgs, National Lead Co, Hull
ASBESTOS FIBER—3,300 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
500 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
1,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
8,000 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
BARIUM CHLORIDE—50 bgs, Mutchler Chemical Co, Rotterdam
BASIL LEAVES—13 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
BEESWAX—53 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Tampico
23 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
60 bgs, Puerto Plata
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—4 dms, Northam Trading Co, Callao
BRUCINE SULFATE—3 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
CADMIUM OXIDE—66 dms, Antwerp
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CAMPHOR OIL—25 drms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Keelung
115 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama
CAMPHOR POWDER—25 dms, Bremen
CANANGA OIL—5 dms, Singapore
CARAWAY SEED—200 bls, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
290 bgs, Louis Furth, Copenhagen
CARBON, ACTIVATED—360 bgs, London
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—105 dms, Hamburg
CARDAMOM—11 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Colombo
CARNAUBA WAX—56 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
563 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Tutoia
63 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tutoia
363 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Tutoia
564 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Tutoia
250 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Tutoia
188 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Tutoia
CASEIN—5,165 bgs, A J Mills & Co, New Plymouth
467 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Auckland
1,866 bgs, National Casein Sales, Auckland
1,586 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
1,000 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Gdynia
1,684 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
1,500 bgs, Milwaukee Spice Mills, Rotterdam
200 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, Hamburg
617 bgs, Bremen
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—140 dms, Hooker Chemical Corp, Cochin
140 tons, Mangalore
CASSIA—3499 bls, Ludwig Mueller, Rotterdam
259 bls, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Rotterdam
1,311 bgs, Singapore
406 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—278 tons, Bunge Corp, Bombay
CETYL ALCOHOL—150 bgs, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
m-CHLOROACETIC ACID—600 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
160 dms, Bremen
p-CHLORO-m-XYLENOL—2 kgs, Midland Tar Distillers, Liverpool
CINNAMON BARK OIL—2 cs, Volkart Bros, Colombo
2 cs, George Uhe Co, Galle
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—3 dms, George Lueders & Co, Galle
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Cuaraco Trading Co, Colombo
50 bls, George Uhe Co, Colombo
50 bls, A G Dunn, Colombo
100 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Colombo
50 bls, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—23 dms, L A Champon & Co, Keelung
50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
50 dms, Keelung
CLAY—800 bgs, Judson Sheldon, Bremen
CLAY, BALL—600 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
CLOVE—765 bgs, Zanzibar
CLOVE OIL—10 dms, Zanzibar
CLOVESTEM OIL—24 dms, Zanzibar
COBALT OXIDE—73 cks, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—300 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Colombo
1,200 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
CODLIVER OIL—200 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Reyjavik
30 dms, Marine Products Co, Reykjavik
COPAL GUM—39 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
63 bgs Wm H Scheel, Manila
CORIANDER OIL—27 cs, Marseille
CORIANDER SEED—625 bgs, Louis Furth, Haifa
m-CRESOL—1 dm, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
CUBE POWDER—469 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, D Young, Colombo
100 cs, D Young, Kobe
CYANACETAMIDE—20 cks, Havre
CYCLOHEXYLAMINE—60 dms, Rotterdam
DAMMAR GUM—294 bgs, O G Innes, Corp, Singapore
DEGRAS—68 cs, Olmpic Shipping Co, Liverpool
27 dms, Silvey Shipping Co, Melbourne
55 dms, Hummel Lanolin Corp, Rotterdam
257 dms, N I Malmstrom, Kobe
42 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Bestick Adhesives, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
DEXTROSE—40 bgs, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam
DYES, COALTAR—195 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
35 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
2 dms, Caldwell & Co, Hamburg
EARTH COLORS—1,100 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Leghorn
FENNEL SEED—52 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
FLUORINE—2 dms, G A Abood Co, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—129,735 bbls, Hess Inc, Puerto La Cruz
1,333,140 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Las Piedras
772,000 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Aruba
225,541 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Caripito
245,352 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
112,455 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
84,342 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
135,122 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
97,141 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
GALL—3 dms, K Mayer, Melbourne
3 dms, K Mayer, New Plymouth
GARNETLAC—100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
GELATIN—77 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Avonmouth
330 bgs, Antwerp
GERMANIUM DIOXIDE—200 cs, American Metal Climax, Antwerp
GINGER—70 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Alleppey
130 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Kingston
281 bgs, Apapa
GLUE—50 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
55 dms, M Corbett, Marseille
200 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Avonmouth
551 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
GLUESTOCK—309 bgs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
GRAPEFRUIT OIL—7 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
GRAPHITE—1,500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
515 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
250 bgs, Colombo
250 bgs, Zanzibar
GUAR GUM—894 bgs, Mitchel Beck Co, Karachi
136 bgs, General Mills Inc, Karachi
500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Genoa
GYPSUM—200 bgs, A Gusmer, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,051 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HOOFMEAL—1,400 bgs, Rio de Janeiro
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—25 dms, Liverpool
IODINE, CRUDE—100 dms, Bunge Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—6 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal
IRON OXIDE—40 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
JAPAN WAX—43 cs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe
50 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
10 cs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Kobe
KARAYA GUM—183 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay
176 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
KAURI GUM—40 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Auckland
24 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Auckland
KOLA NUTS—200 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LACTIC ACID—20 cbys, International Chemical Corp, Hamburg
LAVANDIN OIL—2 dms, Charabot & Co, Marseille
1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseille
LEMON OIL—13 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Cochin
LIME OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Santiago
LOCUST BEAN GUM—746 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
MACE—10 cs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—95 cks, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
1,775 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MALONIC ACID—3 dms, Interstate Universal Inc, Bremen
MANGANESE BLUE—1 dm, Naftone Inc, Bremen
MANGROVE EXTRACT—860 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MARJORAM LEAVES—11 bls, Van Loan & Co, Marseille
MENTHOL—100 cs, Schwabach & Co, Santos
50 cs, Mitsui & Co, Santos
MERCURIC OXIDE—17 cs, Hudson Shipping Co, Rijeka
MESITYLENE—1 dm, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
METHYLISOPROPYL KETONE—9 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—556 bgs, Allied Chemical Corp, Hull
1,999 bgs, International Chemical Corp, Gdynia
1,072 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
420 bgs, Witco Chemical Co, Liverpool
NAPHTHENIC ACID—3,497 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—100 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
NICKEL CHLORIDE—20 dms, Chemimpex, London
NICOTINAMIDE—15 bbls, Fallek Products Co, Genoa
NICOTINIC ACID—5 bbls, Fallek Products Co, Genoa
NUTMEG—100 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
240 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Singapore
200 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Port of Spain
25 bgs, Fehr Bros, Singapore
40 bgs, Hamaco American Co, Macassar
67 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Macassar
112 bgs, National City Bank, Colombo
NUTMEG OIL—1 dm, Singapore
OLIVE OIL—35 dms, American Trust Co, Seville
375 dms, National City Bank, Seville
108 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Seville
100 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Seville
60 dms, Toronto Dominion Bank, Tunis
ORANGE OIL—4 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseille
OREGANO LEAVES—221 bgs, R J Saunders, Tampico
PALM OIL—75 dms, Borden Co, Antwerp
PALMAROSA OIL—2 pots, A Verley & Co, Bombay

—Continued on page 63

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Moderate improvement was noted in demand for oils and fats last week, but actual trading was still spotty and for nearby delivery. Crude coconut oil was easier and shipments were off 3/8 cent per pound on the Pacific coast, while the New York market was unchanged. Copra was slightly lower. In the edible group, corn and peanut oils continued the strongest on the list. Corn oil continued to advance and sold 3/4 cent higher. Peanut oil was scarce and was bid at the recent boost of 1 cent per pound and peanut sold up 1 cent more per pound. Cottonseed and soybean oils were both unsettled and lower.

Olive oil on spot was firmer, advancing 5 cents per gallon due to the higher cost of replacements from Spain. Active European demand has boosted shipments of Spanish oil $1 to $3 per 100 kilos.

Tallow and greases were stronger due to active demand from soapers, the market advancing 1/4 cent per pound. All grades were higher except edible tallow which was off 1/4 cent per pound.

Trading in drying oils continued restricted to nearby needs. This brought increased offers of Brazilian castor, oiticica and tung oils and asking prices were shadable for these oils for nearby delivery. Linseed oil, while inactive remained unchanged and steady.

Soybean meal continued unsettled and dropped $2 per ton. Linseed meal was unchanged and steady, as was cottonseed meal.

Price Trends

Advanced

Corn oil, crude, 3/4c. per lb.
Refd., 3/4c. per lb.
Greases, 1/4c. per lb.
Olive oil, 5c. per gal.
Peanut oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Refd., 1c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, 1/4c. per lb.

Reduced

Candellila wax, crude, 2c. per lb.
Refd., 5c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, Ceara, No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Yellow No. 1 Ceara, 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, Pac. coast, 3/8c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton
Cottonseed oil, crude, 1/8c. per lb.
Refd., 1/8c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton
Soybean oil, crude, 1/8c. per lb.
Refd., 1/8c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, 1/4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 30, 1959
122.02	122.52	123.47	117.97

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading was reported light, chiefly for actual needs, while deliveries against contracts moved in good volume. No. 1, Brazilian was quiet offered at 17 5/8c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery and shadable on firm bid. Domestic oil was held at unchanged quotations.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week		556,000
Previous week	378,600	2,080,000
Corresponding week, 1959	859,050	1,672,000
Total this year		9,406,000
Corresponding period, 1959	5,946,250	9,502,000

Coconut—Interest in shipments lagged and market was easier on the Pacific coast, off 3/8c. per pound. Tankcars were sold at 17 3/4c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast, February-March delivery. The New York market was quiet and unchanged at 19 5/8c., February delivery. Oil in bulk was quoted at 19c. bulk, c.i.f. New York. Fairly active trading in resale oil from the government stockpile was reported at 19 1/4c. per pound, tankcars, delivered in the New York area.

Corn—Crude was stronger with sales noted up to 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was boosted 17.73c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed — Futures market was dull and featureless last week on the New York Produce Exchange. Trading was limited and chiefly professional. Prices closed moderately lower. Weakness in soybeans and oil and lack of new export business were contributing factors. Cash oil was inactive and easier with lower crude. Refined salad was quoted at 12 1/2c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery.

Crude oil was unsettled and off about 1/8c. Tankcars were quoted at 9 1/4c. to 9 3/8c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Valley; 9 5/8c., southeast; 9 1/4c., Lubbock and 9 1/2c., nominal, Waco.

Refined cotton oil disappearance in December was placed at 2.306 tankcars against 2.564 in November and 1.890, December, 1958. Total for 5 months (August-December) was 10,772 tankcars compared with 9,009 same period last year.

Cottonseed Crush: December

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during December and November, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Cottonseed

	December	November
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	515,700	1,404,700
Crushed or used	683,500	733,200
Stocks at mills	2,441,200	2,609,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	226,700,000	246,300,000
Stocks at mills	59,800,000	74,000,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	311,900	341,100
Stocks at mills	110,400	113,100

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	161,700	165,400
Stocks at mills	67,500	73,000

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 29, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
March	100	11.71	11.64	11.67@11.69
May	158	11.93	11.75	11.78S
July	201	11.97	11.84	11.89S
Sept.	31	11.74	11.60	11.61S
Oct.	93	11.58	11.40	11.43@11.45
Dec. (1961)	27	11.55	11.43	11.42@11.45
March (1961)	3	11.70	11.60	11.45B
May (1961)	5	11.73	11.65	11.45B

Total sales and switches, 618 contracts.

Visible supply was estimated at 20,344 tankcars end of December against 16,395, a year ago.

Linseed—Demand continued restricted to fill-in needs, while moderate improvement was reported for oil against current contracts. Raw oil was held at 14c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, February-April delivery; 14.2c., May-July same basis and 15.11c., New York.

Oiticica—Buying interest was confined to actual needs. Tankcars were nominal at 19 1/2c. per pound, New York, nearby delivery, but shadable on firm bid. March forward was available at 19c., same basis.

Olive—Active demand from European buyers stiffened. Spanish oil for shipment. Prices were lifted $1 to $3 per 100 kilos depending upon grade. Riviera and refined was higher at $50 to $51 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports and virgin oil ranged from $52 to $55, same basis depending upon grade. The local market also was firmer. Drums were held from $2.25 to $2.35 per gallon, spot, duty paid, as to seller.

Peanut—Crude continued scarce and sold up to 17c. per lb., tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast, prompt shipment. Refined oil was boosted to 20 1/4c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Buying interest in crude continued slow. Market was a narrow affair. Tankcars were sold at 7 3/4c. per pound, Decatur, January shipment and quoted at 7.85c., March. Refined salad was slightly lower at 9.85c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Disappearance of crude soybean oil totaled 5,165 tankcars in December against 5,025 (revised) in November and 5,657, December, 1958. Total for 3 months (October-December) was 16,465 tankcars compared with 17,407 a year ago. Visible supply end of December estimated at 23,366 tankcars against 20,635 a year ago.

Tung — Trading continued light and spotty, chiefly for nearby delivery. Tankcars were offered at 21 1/2c. per pound, New York, nearby and shadable on firm bid. March forward ranged from 21 1/4c. to 21 3/8c., same basis. Drums were un-

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

changed at 23c. to 23½c., spot, as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market was quiet, but steady at 60c. to 65c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Copra—Shipments were off slightly. Offerings continued light. Prompt shipment was quoted at $242.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, February delivery.

Flaxseed—Sharp contraction occurred in cash flaxseed trading following expansion of preceding fortnight. Additional offerings were available at current level but crushers were not aggressive. Bids were unchanged at $3.45 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis, but occasional trades were at a penny or two premium.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was quite active causing the market to advance ¼c. per lb. Soapers were principal buyers. Choice white ranged from 6¼c. to 6¾c. per pound, tankcars delivered and yellow sold up to 5c., same basis.

Lard—Market was steady. Cash lard was quoted at 8.30c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Lard output in 1959-60 is now forecast at 2,850 million pounds, about 5 percent more than last year by the Department of Agriculture. Lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) during October-December averaged 7.5c. per pound, about 3c. below the previous year. Prices bottomed out in December-January at about 7c. per pound and probably will rise slightly over the rest of the marketing year. Production will decline seasonally and disappearance is expected to continue high. Domestic use of lard in 1959-60 is expected to increase slightly with the gain going into the manufacture of shortening. Exports and shipments are expected to reach 750 million pounds, 25 percent more than last year and the most since the 1951 marketing year. A big part of the increase will go to the United Kingdom.

Tallow—Active demand stiffened the market and sales were made at ¼c. per pound higher for most grades. Soapers took sizable lots at the higher levels. Bleachable fancy was moved at 5¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime at 5½c.; special, 5¼c. and No. 1, 5c., same basis. All grades advanced, except edible which was off ¼c. to 7¾c. to 8c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 7¼c. to 7⅜c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and bulk, f.o.b. at 6¼c. to 6⅜c.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—This market turned to dullness following recent heavy bookings, only a few early delivery sales being made while deferred business was near a standstill. Shipping directions were at an excellent rate. Prices were firm, reflecting limited supplies and well sold-up position of several crushers. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, was unchanged $67 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, February-March shipment. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent $75.50, Minneapolis.

Soybean Meal—This market sustained further losses in extremely dull trading. Greatest declines were on the eastern trunk line and in the South, Northwest market comparatively firm. Inventories are low but buyers held to conservative policy in view of only spotty improvement in feed business. Unrestricted meal was quoted $2 lower while prices slipped as much as $3 a ton in the East and South. Meal, 44 percent, was lower at $58.50 a ton, unrestricted, bulk Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Soybean Crush: December

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during December and November, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Soybeans

	December	November
	Tons	
Receipts at mills ..	828,000	*1,916,600
Crushed or used ...	1,013,700	*1,081,600
Stocks at mills	3,017,100	*3,202,800

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	369,200,000	*392,600,000
Stocks at mills	138,600,000	*129,900,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	788,400	*838,600
Stocks at mills	66,100	*79,200

* Revised.

Waxes, Vegetable

Candelilla wax registered further declines last week selling down to 55c. per pound, but the market closed on a steadier basis with spot stocks ranging from 56c. to 58c. per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Buying interest was slow. Refined pure wax was easy and dropped to 60c. to 62c. per pound, same basis.

Consumers demand for carnauba wax continued light and spotty. No. 3 Ceara was easy at 71c. to 73c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and Parnahyba was held at 2c. more. No. 1 yellow Ceara was lower at $1.10 and $1.12 per pound, spot, while Parnahyba was unchanged at $1.13 to $1.15, same basis.

Crude ouricury was easier and quoted nominally at 60c. to 62c. per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Pure refined was inactive and offered at 71c. to 73c., same basis.

Soybeans Headed

—Continued from page 4

should soon be getting its foot into doors heretofore marked: "Home-grown product only."

For about half of the soybeans currently used in Japan are eaten as traditional foods. Miso, alone, accounts for 20 percent of the country's soybean consumption, and the US bean now stands a competitive chance.

According to USDA, the new process cuts in half the fermentation time normally required in processing soybeans for miso, reduces soaking and cooking times, removes the "hila," and increases protein content and uniformity.

"Most important of all," the department says, "miso made by the improved process has proved equal in quality to the product traditionally made by the Japanese."

USDA findings in respect to tofu are promising but less clear-cut. Some of the processed US beans were rated equal to Japanese varieties, and others were found "that may also be acceptable."

The research work was carried on at the Agricultural Research Service's Northern Utilization Research & Development Division in Peoria, Ill. It has been part of a market development program in which the Foreign Agricultural Service and American Soybean Association are cooperating.

Methylamines Query: Why duPont Belle Unit?

OPD Special Report on Methylamines

—Continued from page 42

methylamines producers feel now that it's unlikely UDMH will have more than a limited future in the space age.

This is chiefly because the search is always for cheaper ingredients in rocket propulsion, as well as for outstanding performance characteristics.

And, while the UDMH program is classified, outside conjecture has it that the chemical will be bypassed in favor of other materials. It's estimated that perhaps less than 2 million pounds of dimethylamine will be used in UDMH manufacture this year.

Miscellaneous—Perhaps no remaining use of dimethylamine takes much more than half a million pounds annually. These include antihistamines, ion-exchange resins, dyestuffs, anti-static and finishing agents for textiles, acetate dyes and others.

Trimethylamine's Pattern

It's easy to pin down uses for trimethylamine, the next largest in volume of the methylamines. This year 6.5 million pounds could go into the production of choline salts, although there is some disagreement from producers who think the figure is too high.

The remainder of trimethylamine goes into a number of small-volume applications, including the "Hyamine" high molecular weight quaternary ammonium compounds, used as bactericides and surfactants.

Monomethylamine is consumed chiefly in the manufacture of the taurine surface active agents, in particular the "Igepon" line of General Aniline & Film Corporation.

Sarcosines also comprise part of monoethylamine's use in surfactants. (Colgate toothpaste contains sodium N-lauroyl sarcosinate, more familiarly known as "Gardol." Lever Brothers Company's "Praise" soap contains "Igepon.") Surfactants could consume 2.3 million pounds of mono.

Of the miscellaneous end-uses for mono, Union Carbide Corporation's "Sevin" insecticide looks most promising. Right now the bug-killer is only in the pilot stage, but it's moving into large-scale output fast. Consumption of monoethylamine in "Sevin" is probably less than 50,000 pounds now. In the near future, this figure might double.

In addition to the above uses, mono is used as an intermediate in the manufacture of theophyllin and caffeine. The latter in particular has taken a severe beating due to lower-priced imports.

Photo-developers, dyes and other miscellaneous uses probably don't account for half a million pounds all lumped together.

Thus, out of the whole end-use pattern, maybe two or three end-uses look promising (that is, they look as if they might grow in excess of the predicted 4-percent growth rate): "Sevin," rubber chemicals and the "iffy" 1,1-dimethylhydrazine.

DMF, DMA, Ion Exchange Resins

Most other end-uses look like they'll show a stable rise, such as DMF, DMA and ion exchange resins (although there's some doubt about the latter).

Some categories will have to trot at a brisk pace to make any headway—particularly in the agricultural chemicals field, where as one pesticide catches hold another becomes passe.

And while growth is expected to proceed at a comfortable rate—from 39.1 million pounds this year to 47.6 million pounds in 1965—it's generally conceded that capacity will be ample, to say the least.

Want a Methylamines Reprint?

OPD's special "in-depth" report on methylamines is being reprinted and will be available soon. These fifteen previous titles are also in print:

"Phthalic Anhydride's Story," "Phthalocyanine Pigments," "Sodium Sulfate Outlook," "Optical Brighteners," "Acetone's Output Rise," "Maleic Anhydride Expansion," "Lysine Monohydrochloride," "DDT Market's Big Poser," "Ultra-violet Absorbers," "DOP, DIOP Volume Rises" "Butadiene Convalesces," "Styrene Monomer's Story," "Borax: A '59 Profile," "Chelating Agents" and Titanium Pigment."

Reprints of the sixteen articles may be obtained at 35 cents a copy (discounts on quantities of a hundred) from OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Reprint Department, 30 Church Street, New York 7.

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2—2000 gal. Struthers Wells 316 S.S. jacketed, agtd. Reactors.
2—3200 gal. 304 S.S., jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel single effect Evaporator.
1—Baker Perkins 700 gal. jacketed, agitated Dissolver.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank, 7' x 25', 50 psi.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# nickel coils.
1—4000 gal. Haveg Vert. Tank 8' x 12'.
1—1500 gal. Stainless Pressure Tank, 5' x 10', 90#.
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
1—17,850 gal. 304 S.S. Storage Tank, 9' x 36'.
6—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 786, 536, 396, 315, 250 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

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1—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S.
1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
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2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended, 316 S.S., imperforate basket.
2—AT&M 48" Suspended, 316 S.S. basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

MIXERS

1—#12 Sturtevant 304 S.S. Rotary Mixer, 450 cu. ft.
1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal. jktd., Vac. 60 HP.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
1—1500# Powder Mixer, 7½ HP XP motor.
2—Steel, jktd. Powder Mixers, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
2—18" & 36" dia. Simpson Intensive Mixers.

DRYERS

3—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf, 20—60" x 80" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120", atmospheric, double drum.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9', single drum, atmospheric.
1—Baker Perkins 5'6" x 6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Buflovak 3' x 20' Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 316 S.S. Unused.
1—Louisville 54" x 35', Monel Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 6' x 25', 6' x 50'.
9—Rotary Dryers, 34" x 30', 4' x 40', 6' x 50', 6' x 60', 7' x 80', 8' x 87'.
2—Louisville 8' x 50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.
1—Traylor 30" x 18' Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer.
2—Link Belt, 7'5" x 25", 6'4" x 24', S.S. Louvre Dryers.

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1—Oliver 3' x 6' Steel Rotary Vac. Precoat Filter.
1—Niagara #370-38 Filter, 370 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—#49 Vallez Rotating Pressure Filters, 738 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vaporite housing.
1—Sparkler 33S28 Filter, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 18D8 Filter, 12.3 sq. ft., 304 SS.
1—Feinc 5' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

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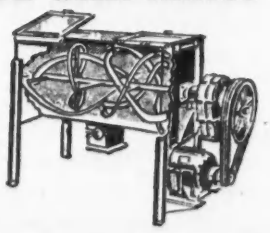

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Carbon Black Facility

—Continued from page 3

further industry expansion in these areas is anticipated. Port Jerome, which is about ten miles north of Rouen, offers good raw materials supplies, and having our plant there means United can serve its customers in this north and central concentration with one day delivery if required."

Current plans are to produce first the higher grades of re-inforcing blacks such as FEF, HAF, ISAF, and SAF.

The plant will employ approximately seventy-five persons initially. United blacks are now being produced in Wales and Australia as well as America.

Cancer Program Stirs

—Continued from page 7

needs for such patented product is not met.

"Since this program is still too new to have brought any of these provisions into actual use, it is difficult to predict what the consequences will be," Sen. O'Mahoney says.

"However, it is clear that these new provisions impose a sharp restriction on the right which the Surgeon General has traditionally exercised with respect to inventions arising out of publicly-financed research. The provisions also contemplate a form of compulsory licensing which is wholly untried in this country.

"If the remedy of compulsary licensing is to be used as a means of insuring that the public interest in inventions produced with public funds is best served, it would seem that the standards under which such licensing may occur should be established by congress rather than by contracting officials.

"Compulsory licensing instead of government ownership or dedication of patents as a means of making patents generally available for public use is an innovation which raises questions of public policy going far beyond the needs of the public health services," the senator says.

"Whether compulsory licensing is desirable, and if it is, what limitations should be imposed upon it appear to be matters which congress should determine on the basis of the factual information that is now being collected in these preliminary studies," according to Sen. O'Mahoney.

Hercules Is Mulling Over

—Continued from page 3

Wilmington concern is setting aside a record $49 million for capital spending during 1960.

Of this total, the company expects to complete about $43 million in construction this year, which still is far in excess of the $34.5 million spent in 1956, the largest amount previously spent in one year. Construction spending by Hercules last year totaled $20.8 million.

Three major expansion projects account for most of the $43 million expansion forecast: a second facility to manufacture polypropylene at Lake Charles, La.; a tripling of DMT (dimethyl terephthalate) production at Burlington, N.J., and facilities at Hercules, Calif., to manufacture methanol, formaldehyde, urea-formaldehyde concentrates and slow-release nitrogen materials.

Coatings Materials

—Continued from page 51

Mines, United States Department of the Interior.

Miscellaneous

Casein—A week ago last Thursday, the Argentine government abolished the sales tax which exporters had to pay on casein to the government. This unexpected move caused offering prices to drop ¾c. A new listing of 19c. to 19¼c. per pound is now in effect. However, it is felt here that even at this new low price demand for Argentine casein has not been too good.

Causing some unrest in The Argentine is the question of whether or not the present ruling of no import duty will be retained for another three years. On March 31, 1957, the import duty on casein was done away with for three years ending March 31, 1960. At this time, the house and the senate finance committee have both voted to continue the ruling. The bill is now awaiting action on the floor of the senate.

In other producing areas, The Australians have reduced their offering prices by 10 Australian pounds per long ton. This action is in keeping with the softer prices in the Argentine.

Resinates—Producers have announced a 4c. price rise in all grades of resinates to take effect immediately. Precipitated and fused resinates alike advanced reflecting the steadily climbing costs of rosin.

Aluminum and calcium resinates, precipitated, are now quoted at 40¼c. per pound. Fused cobalt resinate is higher at 33¼c.; and copper resinate, precipitated is listed at 41½c. per pound. Ferric resinate, 6¾c. percent Fe, is now held at 40¼c. Lead resinate moved up to 43¾c.; and manganese resinate, 6½ to 7 Mn, is now 37c. while fused material is 29¼c. Finally, zinc resinate is quoted at 40¼c. per pound.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Jan. 22	Mon. Jan. 25	Tues. Jan. 26	Wed. Jan. 27	Thurs. Jan. 28
Drums—					
M	...	...	...	$11.84§	...
WW	$13.00	...	...	13.00	...
Bags—					
G	...	...	...	...	$11.50*
K	...	...	...	...	12.08
WW	13.25	...	...	...	12.70

Tankcars (for week ended January 23)—M or better, $11.00; K or better, $11.00

Sales, USDA	274*	1,171*	308*‡	363*	429*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $14.00; WG, $13.70; N, 13.40; K-M, $13.20

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.53 6 10§	...	...	...
Sales	10,000¶	...	...	...

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.
‡ Sales restricted to export only. ² Or better.

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DALLAS (DAvis 1-8898)—John Printup & Associates, 2607 Millmar Drive, Dallas 28, Tex.

LOS ANGELES (DUnkirk 7-4288)—Robert W. Walker Company, 730 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles 5, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO (SUtter 1-5568)—Robert W. Walker Company, 57 Post Street, San Francisco

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PAPAIN—140 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
40 cs, Meer Corp, Mombasa
34 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa
150 cs, American Ferment Co, Colombo
302 cs, Colombo
80 cs, Mombasa

PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Hamburg
200 bgs, National City Bank, Hamburg
170 bgs, J Raphael & Sons, Hamburg
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hamburg
20 bgs, R T French, Hamburg

PATCHOULI OIL—10 dms, Givaudan Corp, Penang
8 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Penang

PECTIN—170 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen

PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Alleppey
160 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Alleppey
160 bgs, Atlanta Textile Corp, Alleppey
640 bgs, East India Trading Co, Alleppey
210 bgs, Atlanta Textile Corp, Singapore
140 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
35 bgs, East India Trading Co, Colombo
160 bgs, George Uhe Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
960 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
400 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
640 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Cochin
560 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Cochin
640 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
480 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, Reliance Mercantile Co, Cochin
100 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Belem-Para
200 bgs, National City Bank, Belem-Para
700 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
280 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
490 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
420 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
80 bgs, Fehr Bros, Singapore
1,140 bgs, Alleppey
1,190 bgs, Singapore
1,840 bgs, Cochin
200 bgs, Belem-Para
80 bgs, Colombo

PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, American Commerce Co, Kobe
80 bgs, Hirasaki Farms, Kobe
40 bgs, P H Petry, Mombasa
200 bgs, East India Trading Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, Yokohama
121 bgs, Dar es Salaam

PEPPER, WHITE—100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Belem-Para
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Belem-Para
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
70 bgs, K Landes & Co, Singapore
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
1,135 bgs, Singapore

PERCHLOROETHYLENE—500 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille

PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—334 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Bremerhaven

a-PICOLINE—75 dms, Rotterdam

POLLACKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
75 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama

POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—3 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—50 cs, Hudson Import Export Co, Yokohama

POPPYSEED—140 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Copenhagen
400 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Gdynia
2,350 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
250 bgs, Sokol & Co, Gdynia
200 bgs, J Bieler, Gdynia
300 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gdynia

POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—300 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam

PRUSSIAN BLUE—12 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool

PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—354 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—667 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
310 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Buenos Aires

RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp

RESIN, UREA-FORMALDEHYDE—20 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, Rotterdam

ROSEMARY LEAVES—8 bls, Van Loan & Co, Marseille
48 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille

RUTILE SAND—3,645 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

RUTIN—40 bbls, Sydney

SAFROL—30 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama

SANDALWOOD OIL—4 cs, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
10 cs, National City Bank, Calcutta
20 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Calcutta
22 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bombay

SEEDLAC—900 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
500 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
250 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
500 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Parks Co, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
220 bgs, Bangkok

SHELLAC—150 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
700 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
50 bgs, Max Van Pels, Calcutta
100 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
125 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
118 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg

SODIUM ALUMINATE—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

SODIUM BICARBONATE—998 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

SPERM OIL—2 dms, J E Bernard, London

STARCH—570 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam

STONE OIL—3 dms, Mohegan International, Hamburg

SULFANILAMIDE—136 kgs, Copenhagen

SULFUR, CRUDE—3,045 tons, Armour Agricultural Chemical Co, Coatzacoalcos
10,201 tons, Dixon Chemical & Research Inc, Coatzacoalcos

SULFUR, PRECIPITATED—10 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool

TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,136 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
80 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Bangkok
1,120 bgs, Poons Co, Kohsichang
1,008 bgs, Geismar & Co, Kohsichang
5,152 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
7,170 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
2,570 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
1,220 bgs, Kohsichang

TELLURIUM DIOXIDE—7 dms, D Young, Sydney

THEOPHYLLINE—38 cks, Havre

THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—10 dms, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama

TITANIUM DIOXIDE—3,302 bgs, Dunkirk

TRICHLOROETHYLENE—80 dms, Rumianca Chemical Corp, Genoa
476 dms, Hamburg

TUNG OIL—150 tons, Buenos Aires

ULTRAMARINE BLUE—220 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull

VANILLA BEANS—167 cs, Kian Gwan Co, Semarang
11 cs, Lie A Champon & Co, Semarang

WATTLE EXTRACT—534 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban

ZIRCON SAND—4,465 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
5,460 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Newcastle

Los Angeles

CALCIUM CARBONATE—3,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires

COPPER CYANIDE—125 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool

COPRA—1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Masbate
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila

GUAR GUM—600 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa

GYPSUM, CRUDE—16,365 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos

IRON OXIDE—60 bbls, Los Angeles Chemical Co, Barcelona
102 bgs, Newport

LOCUST BEAN—200 bgs, F P Dow, Genoa

MOLASSES—9,600 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
400 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Manila

NAPHTHA—18,817 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Punta Arenas

PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Kobe

PEPPER, WHITE—50 bgs, Port of Spain

POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—800 bgs, Maurbeni Iida Co, Kobe

POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Genoa

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—20 dms, London

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—512 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires

SEEDLAC—100 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok

TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,212 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
1,680 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok

TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool

UREA—2,020 bgs, Tokomenka Inc, Moji

Philadelphia

BARIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, Venice

BONE—5,000 bgs, Kind & Knox, Calcutta

CASEIN—500 bgs, Buenos Aires

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—800 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples

CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Rotterdam

EARTH COLORS—1,713 bgs, C K Williams Co, Leranca

FLUORSPAR—1,800 tons, Tampico

GYPSUM—200 bgs, Bewsy Co, Liverpool

GYPSUM, CRUDE—11,034 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
6,053 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport

LICORICE ROOT—6,045 tons, MacAndrews & Forbes, Iskendrun

MAGNESITE—697 tons, Solit

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, Darlington Chemical Co, Liverpool

NAPHTHALENE—397 bgs, Antwerp

POTASSIUM OXALATE—50 dms, Liverpool

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,048 bgs, Tac Tannins & Chemicals Inc, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
1,078 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires

SHELLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta

SODIUM BICARBONATE—499 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

SODIUM CHLORIDE—50 dms, Hamburg

TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Gothenburg

UREA, SYNTHETIC—2,988 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—6,300 bgs, Hong Kong

CASEIN—1,024 bgs, J R Spellacy, Sydney
800 bgs, Western Dairy Products, Auckland
2,388 bgs, Western Dairy Products, Melbourne

CASSIA—366 bls, Rotterdam

CETYL STEARYL ALCOHOL—441 cs, American Alcolac Corp, Yokohama

COPRA—912 tons, Cargill Inc, Jose Panganiban
415 tons, Tabaco

CORIANDER SEED—110 bgs, Wm E. Martin & Sons, Rotterdam

CUMIN SEED—500 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Kobe

FISHMEAL—4,131 bgs, Huacho

GRAPHITE—750 bgs, Pacific Graphite Co, Hong Kong

GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,027 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos

MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—80 cs, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama

PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore

PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Yokohama

POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—300 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe

SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—200 bgs, H Sundheimer Co, Hamburg

TANKAGE—201 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,680 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
1,356 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
200 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Santos
670 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bangkok
100 bgs, Sterling International, Bangkok

Bids Wanted

Chemicals, 3 metric tons Ethyl Acetate, 5 m ts Magnesium Carbonate (light), 3 m t Amyl Acetate (technical pure), 3 m ts Butyl Acetate (98 100%), 5 m ts Toluene (technical) 3 m ts Xylene, 3 m ts Benzol (technical pure), 2 m ts Rubber Accelerators (M), 1 m t Rubber Accelerators (D), 1 m t Olive Oil, 1 m t Prussian Blue (pure), 1 m t Chromic Acid (anhydrous), 2 m ts Oxalic Acid (technical pure), 100 kgs. Silver Nitrate (crystal), 5 m ts Borax, 10 m ts Sodium Nitrate, 1 m t Potassium Bichromate, 2 m ts Sodium Bichromate 500 lbs. Hydroquinone, 5 m ts Lithopone (red seal), 3 m ts Titanium Dioxide (rutile or Anotase), 3 m ts Red Lead (pure) 3 m ts Litharge (pure), 1 m t Chromium Oxide (green powder), 5 m ts Ammonium Chloride, 5 m ts Barium Sulfate (pure), 3 m ts Sodium Sulfite (anhydrous photo grade), 3 m ts Sodium Thiosulfate, 2 m ts Sodium Cyanide, 1 m t Milk Casein (pure) 1 m t Cresol (chemically pure), 2 m ts White Lead Oxide (pure), 2 m ts Activated Carbon, 1 m t Ultramarine Blue (pure), 2 m ts Zinc Sulfate (22 23%-Zn), 1 m t Hydrogen Peroxide, 1 m t Citric Acid (granular edible) 3 m ts Sodium Bisulfite (60 62%), 3m ts Carbon Black (MPC), 2 m ts Carbon Black (HAF), 2 m ts Carbon Black (FEF), 3 m ts Magnesium Sulfate (technical), 2 m ts Acetic Acid (glacial), 200 kgs. Acid Fixing Powder, 100 kgs. Cobalt Oxide (pure), condition of delivery C&F and or CIF Pusan, PA No. 489-390-899-028-0213, Feb. 11, Sanglin Industrial Co., Ltd., 47, 1-ka, Chungmu-Ku, Seoul, Korea: 5 metric tons Acetic Acid, 10 m ts Lithopone, 3 m ts Oxalic Acid, 10 m ts Sodium Sulfide, 20 m ts Tanning Extract, 5 m ts Benzol, 20 m ts Carbon Black, 5 m ts Titanium Dioxide, 5,000 lbs. Stymer S, 2 m ts Sodium Cyanide, 3 m ts Boric Acid, 5 m ts Potassium Bichromate, 3 m ts Prussian Blue, 2 m ts Ultramarine, 3 m ts Borax, 3 m ts Amyl Acetate, 2 m ts Butyl Acetate, 3 m ts Ethyl Acetate, 3 m ts Bleaching Powder, 3 m ts, Citric Acid, 1 m t Ronggalite C. lump, 2 m ts Appretan EM, PA No. 489-390-899-028-0213, C&F, or CIF Pusan, Feb. 11, Shin-Il Enterprise Co., Ltd., 50, Sokong-Dong, Chung-Ku, Seoul, Korea. Copies of all offers made to the importers should be sent via Air Mail to the Bank of Korea, Seoul, Korea—Attention: ICA Section and to the Director, USOM Seoul, c/o American Embassy, Seoul, Korea. Inquiries addressed to the Importers should bear the PA or PIO C number and copies should be sent to the Bank of Korea.

Potassium Sulfate, 2,150 metric tons, 48-50% K_2O, 100 lbs. maximum, per 6 ply paper bag, PA No. 489-233-899-028-0006, Feb. 2, Kim Ki TAK, Samwha Trading Co., Ltd., 29, 1-Ka Shinmunro Chongno-Ku, Seoul, Korea, copies of all offers made to the importers should be sent via Air Mail to the Bank of Korea, Seoul—Attention: ICA Section and to the Director, USOM Seoul, c/o American Embassy, Seoul, Korea.

Inquiries addressed to the importers should bear the PA or PIO C number and copies should be sent to the Bank of Korea.

Sulfate of Potash, 700 metric tons, 48% K_2O or more, PA No. 489-233-899-028-0006, Feb. 2, details on bids same as above, The Kunsul Co., Ltd., P.O. Box Seoul 1180, Seoul, Korea.

Ortho-Toluene-Sulfonamide, 4.5 metric tons, CP 152-156 degrees C.; **Silver Nitrate,** 2,700 kgs., chemically pure, 63.5% Ag, 99.5% both C&F Pusan, PA No. 489-390-899-028-0213, Feb. 11, Namil Products Co., Ltd., #28, 1st St., Chang Sun-Dong, Pusan, Korea.

Tetrachlorodiphenylsulfone, 30,000 kgs., emulsifiable concentrate 8%, active ingredient 8% 2,4, 5,4-tetrachlorodiphenylsulfone (technical), inert ingredient 92% special emulsifier organic solvent and others, PA No. 489-236-899-028-0003, Feb. 11, Evergreen Chemical Ind. Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 1212, International Post Office, Seoul, Korea.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 32

Zinc oxide pigment, French process, red seal, bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
white seal, bgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
bgs., l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¾-	—
Zinc oxide, USP dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.18¼	—
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.45	.46
NF, powd. dms	lb.	.48	.49
Zinc resinate precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.40¼-	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech. USP ctns. c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.44
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., divd.	E 100 lbs	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., divd	E 100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c higher.			
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs. c.l., divd	lb.	.2530-	—
Zinc undecylenate dms	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, ogs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls, c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26	—
Normal, 250-lb dms., frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼-	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03¾-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06¼-	—
Milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04¾-	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04¾-	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher.			
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.33	—
Zirconium hydride, powd, electronic grade dms., works	lb.	14.00	15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs, works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.48½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.51	—
milled, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.62	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.62½-	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.63½	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.64	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.66	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.37½-	—

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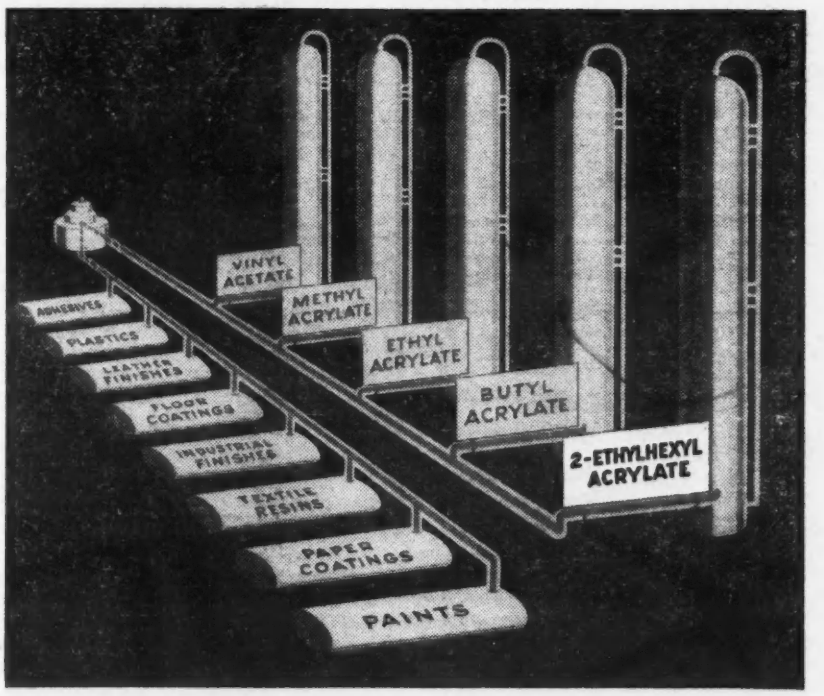

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